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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VIII.

1884—1885.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

Vol. VIII. 1884. No. 1.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17, 1884.

The Thirty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held at noon to-day, in the Court of Chancery room, in the State House in this city. The President, the Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D. D., occupied the chair. The Hon. JOHN T. NIXON, LL.D., Vice-President, was also present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM NELSON, and were approved.

In the absence of Mr. WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society since its organization in 1845, who was detained at home by illness, the Recording Secretary submitted the correspondence received by Mr. Whitehead since the last meeting, and read such portions as were of more general interest. The Right Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell, of Trenton; Rev. J. Clement French, of Newark; the Rev. William T. Findley, of Newark; Frank O. Briggs, of Trenton; James McC. Morrow, of South Orange; Walter Ayers, of Newark, and W. M. Johnson, of Hacken-

sack, wrote accepting their election as Resident Members. The Rev. Charles W. Baird, of Rye, N. Y., accepted his election as Corresponding Member. The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt wrote that if he could find the time he would gladly prepare a paper for the Society, in relation to the first steam-engine built in America. Mr. Barclay White, of Mount Holly, asked for information regarding Daniel Whitehead, of Long Island, whose daughter Amy was born 1679, married Jacob Doughty in 1696, and died in 1742.* Mr. F. D. Howell, of Philadelphia, wished to know if Captain John Howell, mentioned in Gen. Stryker's Official Register of New Jersey's Revolutionary Troops, pages 17, 82, was a brother of Richard Howell, Governor of New Jersey, 1794–1801.† Mr. W. R. Mercer, of Doylestown, Bucks County, Penn., inquired as to the possible whereabouts of the papers of his great grandfather, John Mercer, Secretary of the Ohio Company, of Virginia, before the Revolution, and the papers of Colonel George Mercer, the London agent of the same Company, as these papers would throw great light on the Company's history. A number of the papers in question were "picked up" in Alexandria, Va., during the late war by a New York gentleman, who sold them in 1876, but to whom was not known.‡ Mr. R. F. Stevens, of New York, wished to know how the "Court of Common Right," provided for in the "Grants and Concessions," page 232, was appointed. He

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* Notices of Daniel Whitehead (Whytehead, Witthet), who died November, 1668, æt. 65, will be found in Bergen's Early Settlers of Kings County; Thompson's Hist. of Long Island; O'Callaghan's New Netherland Register; O'Callaghan's Calendars of N. Y. Hist. MSS., Dutch and English; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, July, 1873, p. 144, and July, 1874, p. 146; January, 1879, p. 14, July, 1882; N. Y. Doc. Hist., II., 301, etc.

† Some notices of Howell Genealogy are given in Judge Clement's First Settlers in Newton Township, N. J.; and in the Proceedings of the West Jersey Surveyors' Association. There is quite a full sketch of Governor Howell in Elmer's "Reminiscences," and several Howells are mentioned in Dr. Hall's History First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, and in Cooley's Genealogies of Trenton Families. But none of these references answer the question above.

‡ Some account of the Ohio Company will be found in the "Journal of the Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, in 1787-8," published in Proceedings New Jersey Historical Society, January, 1873.

thought it consisted of the Governor and two lay members. Mr. Nelson stated that this was an error; as constituted in 1682, the court was to consist of not more than twelve, nor less than six members. It took the place of the Court of Assize, corresponding to our Supreme Court, and exercised both law and equity jurisdiction, being the first and last experiment in New Jersey in mingling law and equity in one court of original jurisdiction. Lord Cornbury said (in 1703) that the Court of Common Right consisted of the Governor and Council, who also constituted the Court of Errors and Appeals, the objections to which system he thought were obvious. The "Court of Common Right" was stripped of its equity powers in 1695.* Letters were also received from Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, concerning a valuable donation of books by him to the Society; from Mr. Franklin B. Hough, asking the endorsement by the Society of his proposed official history of the United States, 1789–1889; from Mr. W. L. King, of Morristown, transmitting copies of the *Morris Jerseyman*, containing letters of the Revolutionary period; from Mr. John T. Hull, of Portland, Me., relating to the proposed printing of the early records of York County, Me., 1630–1760; from the Clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic County, transmitting a copy of a resolution adopted by that body, providing for the collecting, binding and preservation, at the Court House, of full sets of the legislative proceedings and documents, for the public use; and from twenty-seven Historical Societies, acknowledging the receipt of Vol. VII., of the New Jersey Archives, and of the last number of the Proceedings of the Society.

In relation to the "Court of Common Right," referred to above, Judge Stewart, of Trenton, said he was under the impression that the Court at Upland was sometimes spoken of by that name.†

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* New Jersey Archives, I., 32, 35, 100, 174, 176, 402; III., 4, 479–80; Record of Governor and Council, 1682–1703, 219, 220, 227; Field's Provincial Courts of New Jersey, 12–14.

† See "Record of Upland Court, 1676–1681," Memoirs of Pennsylvania Historical Society, VII., 9.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY reported that he had taken steps to carry into effect the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Society, with reference to collecting the minutes of all ecclesiastical bodies in the State. Some of the secretaries of such bodies had been applied to, but in vain; they had no files of minutes on hand to spare. Application had been made in other directions, with some prospect of success. The President of the Society was communicating with the representatives of the late Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield, the historian of Elizabeth-town, with a view to securing for the Society his historical manuscripts, etc., relating to New Jersey. The Secretary hoped the members would aid him with suggestions and active help in his efforts to secure copies of the proceedings of all ecclesiastical bodies in the State.

THE PRESIDENT reported that he had appointed a number of members as a committee to represent the Society at the centennial celebration in November last, of the evacuation of New York by the British.

THE TREASURER presented a report on the finances, which was received and approved.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE reported that, "since the last meeting there had been no call for any special action on their part. The interest manifested in the Society by its members is as active as ever, and its kindly relations with kindred Societies have been carefully maintained. The number of books received as donations is unusually large, and the balance of cash on hand for current expenses differs but slightly from that reported at the last meeting. It must be admitted, however, that with more abundant means many improvements in the Library might be made, and at no distant time these improvements will become a necessity.

"During the year the Society has lost six of its members:

"REV. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., was a distinguished Presbyterian divine, and for many years had occupied a

prominent position in that denomination. He was born at Elizabeth January 9th, 1807, and was descended from one of the oldest families of that city. He was graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1829, and after spending two years in Andover Theological Seminary, was ordained May 14th, 1832. His first pastorate was in St. Louis, Mo., but after three years' service he removed to New York, and his public labors were continued in that city during the remainder of his life, his summer residence being at Summit, N. J. He was for thirty-seven years Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, and in May, 1883, he was chosen Moderator. In January, 1852, he was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society, and the last twenty years of his life he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. In 1868 he identified himself most effectually with the place of his birth by writing his 'History of Elizabeth-Town,' which will probably continue to be considered the standard history of that place and the surrounding country. He died Sept. 22d, 1883.

"Samuel Allinson, of Yardville, was elected a Resident Member in January, 1866, and served on the Executive Committee from 1871 until his death. His pleasing countenance and earnestness have given additional interest to our meetings, which he generally attended. He was a prominent member of the religious Society of Friends, and was in every respect a true philanthropist. The New Jersey State Reform School at Jamesburg, the State Prison reform system of our State, and other well known institutions of high reputation in Pennsylvania all can furnish evidences of his unusual intelligence, information and remarkable spirit of self-sacrifice. No one never heard him claim for himself credit for any of his many good acts of a public nature. His donations to the Library were numerous; and in January, 1878, he read before the Society an interesting memoir respecting the New Jersey Indians; and his fellow members

will ever cherish a pleasing recollection of his many attractive qualities. He died December 5, 1883, aged seventy-five years.

"PETER A. VOORHEES, of Six Mile Run, was elected a Resident Member, May 19th, 1870, and was accidentally killed by a railroad train, March 9th, 1883. For half a century Mr. Voorhees was prominent in Sunday School work, and he had been warmly interested in the Society during the whole period of his membership, and was highly regarded by all who had been associated with him.

"THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, who died November 7, 1883, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., June 24th, 1826, being the son of James F. Randolph, for thirty-six years publisher of the *Fredonian*, at that place. Young Mr. Randolph was well educated, and in 1848 was admitted to the New Jersey bar. He settled first in Mississippi, but in 1850 returned to New Jersey, taking up his residence in Hudson County. In 1860 he was elected to the Assembly, and in 1861 to the State Senate, to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in 1862. In 1867 he was elected President of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. In 1868 he was chosen Governor of New Jersey, and in 1875 was sent to the United States Senate, serving six years in that body. He was elected a Resident Member of this Society in January, 1870, and was a member of the Executive Committee from 1872 to 1876. It was largely through his efforts that the State purchased the Washington Headquarters at Morristown, and he was the first President of the Washington Headquarters Association at that place. In his official relations he was above reproach, and in private life he was one of the most genial of men.

"ALEXANDER HAMILTON FREEMAN, another of our departed members, was the son of Uzal W. Freeman, who was born in 1771, on what is now known as the Redmond place, on Valley road, South Orange, where *his* father was born before him. Uzal was City Surveyor of New York in 1810,

and in that city on December 31st of that year, his son was born, who was named after New York's great statesman. When he was 16, his family removed to Paterson, N. J., where he learned the trade of copper and tinsmith, and subsequently carried on a large business in that line in Paterson, and from 1844 until his death at Orange, where he became an extensive owner of property. He was always identified with the public interests of his town, serving for many years on the School Board (of which he was President at the time of his death), in the Common Council, etc. In 1876 he prepared a valuable and interesting history of schools at Orange. He was a leading member of the New England Society, of Orange, and of various other societies designed to advance the welfare of his fellow-men. He was elected a member of this Society May, 1876. His death occurred December 16th, 1883."

The President spoke of Mr. Allinson, whom he had known for thirty-eight years, and whom he regarded as a good man, a great man, one who was constantly seeking opportunities for doing good. On motion of Dr. Wickes, Mr. J. F. Hageman was requested to prepare a memoir of Mr. Allinson, to be read at the May meeting of the Society.

The Committee on Publications reported that the proceedings of the last meeting had been published, completing Vol. VIII, New Series, of the proceedings. No other Historical Society in the country had so complete a set of minutes in print. These reports of the proceedings contained a vast amount of historical information nowhere else accessible in print. Full sets were becoming scarce.

The Committee on the Library reported that since the meeting in May last, two hundred and nine bound volumes and two hundred and fifty-six pamphlets had been added to the Library as donations, chiefly from other societie and individuals. "A large number of pamphlets have

been arranged and bound in one hundred and thirty-one volumes, making the total number of bound volumes seven thousand, two hundred and sixty- two. The shelves are at present very much crowded, and it will be necessary, ere long, to provide further accommodations for the books. The estimated value heretofore put upon the books and furniture being in the opinion of the Committee too small, it has been increased to $10,000, and the Committee recommend that the same be insured in that amount. It is believed that the interests of the Society would be greatly promoted by placing its Library in rooms more easily accessible than those at present occupied, and the attention of the Society is respectfully called to this matter. Subscriptions to the Library Fund received since the last meeting amount to $322, making the total amount for the year $432."

THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS reported that Volume VII of the State Archives had been published and distributed since the last meeting, and considerable progress had been made by Mr. Whitehead in the preparation for the press of Volume VIII.

THE PRESIDENT urged the importance of continuing the publication of the "Archives."

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported favorably on the following gentlemen proposed for membership, and a ballot being taken they were elected:

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

REV. WM. V. V. MABON, - - NEW BRUNSWICK.
BARCLAY WHITE, - - - - MOUNT HOLLY.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

GEN. HENRY B. CARRINGTON, LL.D., - BOSTON, MASS.
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, - - - LONDON, ENG.

Several new members were proposed.

JUDGE STEWART, and the Rev. Messrs. FEASTER and STOKES were appointed a Committee to Nominate Officers for the ensuing year.

THE PRESIDENT announced the following Standing Committees for the year:

Finance—JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, L. SPENCER GOBLE, CHARLES E. YOUNG, ELIAS N. MILLER, JAMES D. ORTON.

Publications—W. A. WHITEHEAD, S. H. PENNINGTON, M.D., JOHN HALL, D.D., JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, GEORGE W. ATHERTON.

Library—STEPHEN WICKES, M.D., ROBERT F. BALLANTINE, W. A. WHITEHEAD, FREDERICK W. RICORD, AARON LLOYD.

Statistics—N. NORRIS HALSTED, F. W. JACKSON, ARTHUR WARD, M.D., WILLIAM NELSON, WILLIAM S. STRYKER.

On Nominations—WILLIAM NELSON, REV. ROBERT B. CAMPFIELD, GARRET D. W. VROOM.

A communication from Mr. Leonard Gray, of Newark, offering $12,000 for the Society's lot on West Park street, in that city, was, after some debate, referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

The Rev. Dr. MOTT presented for inspection a copy of the Bible, printed in Trenton in 1791, by Isaac Collins, being the first quarto Bible printed in the English language in America, and which for sixty-six years had been in constant use in the Presbyterian Church at Flemington. It was examined with great interest.

Gen. W. S. STRYKER offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society earnestly request the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to urge the passage at an early day, of the bill now before Congress providing for the publication of the Revo-

lutionary papers collected by the late Peter Force, from the years 1777 to 1783, inclusive.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to send a copy of this resolution to the members of Congress referred to.

Mr. C. L. TRAVER, of Trenton, presented the docket of Benjamin Smith, Justice of the Peace, beginning 1788, and containing the record of many marriages. On motion of Judge STEWART, the thanks of the Society were voted Mr. Traver for his gift.

THE COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR reported, recommending the following, who were thereupon elected:

President—SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D.D., Lawrenceville.

Vice-Presidents—JOHN T. NIXON, LL.D., Trenton; JOHN CLEMENT, Haddonfield; SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON, M. D., Newark.

Corresponding Secretary—WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Newark.

Recording Secretary—WILLIAM NELSON, Paterson.

Treasurer and Librarian—FREDERICK W. RICORD, Newark.

Executive Committee—MARCUS L. WARD, Newark; REV. GEORGE S. MOTT, D.D., Flemington; N. NORRIS HALSTED, Kearny; JOEL PARKER, Freehold; JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, Newark; JOHN F. HAGEMAN, Princeton; DAVID A. DEPUE, Newark; NATHANIEL NILES, Madison; JOHN I. BLAIR, Belvidere.

Mr. CHARLES E. SHEPPARD, of Bridgeton, stated that in the fall of 1882 he had been presented by the late Judge Elmer with some old papers, among them portions of a journal kept by his father, Lieut. Ebenezer Elmer, during the Northern expedition, in 1776. The part which had now come to light was all that was needed to complete the journal of Lieut. Elmer, as published in the Proceedings of the Society, in June

and September, 1847, and January and May, 1848, a hiatus occurring in the part given in January, 1848, on page 37. Mr. Sheppard presented this valuable manuscript to the Society.

On motion of Gen. HALSTED, Mr. Sheppard was thanked for the interesting gift, and the journal was referred to the Committee on Publications, to be inserted in the proceedings.

Gen. WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Adjutant-General of New Jersey, then read extracts from an exhaustive paper which he had prepared, on the part taken by the New Jersey Continental troops in the expedition against the Six Nations, in 1779. The reading was listened to throughout with the closest and most flattering attention, and at its close Gen. Stryker was warmly thanked for this important addition to his valuable series of monographs on the Revolutionary era of New Jersey, which have shed so much new light on the history of that period, and have reflected so much additional credit on the State. He was requested, if consistent with his intentions, to furnish a copy of his paper to the Society for publication.

Col. WILLIAM E. POTTER, of Bridgeton, read a paper on the late Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, who had been a warm friend of this Society from its inception.

Mr. JOHN F. HAGEMAN moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Col. Potter for his interesting memoir, and that a copy be requested for publication. Which was agreed to.

Judge NIXON made some additional remarks on the salient features in Judge Elmer's life and character, and on motion of Gen. RUSLING, was requested to place the same at the disposal of the Committee on Publications.

The Society then adjourned, to meet at Newark on the third Thursday in May next.

Selections from Correspondence and Papers.

LAID BEFORE THE SOCIETY, JAN. 17TH, 1884.

Letter from the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt.

NEW YORK, November 15, 1883.

W. A. Whitehead, Corresponding Secretary:

MY DEAR SIR—In reply to your favor of the 14th instant, I beg leave to say that I would gladly perform the service which you request, and indeed would regard it as a privilege if I had time at my disposal to prepare the paper in season for your meeting in January; but, as you know, I have been absent, am overwhelmed with accumulated business, and enter upon my public duties in Congress in December. Whether I should be able to add to the facts which I have already communicated to Mr. Nelson, I do not know; but I can only now promise that if I get time I will see what I can do for some future occasion.

Very truly yours,

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Letter from Rt. Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., JUNE 8, 1883.

DEAR SIR—Absence from home has prevented me acknowledging sooner your letter, in which you inform me of my election as Resident Member of the New Jersey Historical Society. I am deeply grateful for the honor thus conferred upon me, and I willingly accept it. Whatever may be in my

power in the future to further the interests and assure the success of the Society, I shall earnestly strive to do. * * * I have also some historical works, which I would wish to contribute to the library, if I knew where to send them.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

† MICHAEL JOSEPH O'FARRELL,
Bishop of Trenton.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, ESQ., *Secretary.*

Letter from Rev. Charles W. Baird.

RYE, N. Y., 29TH MAY, 1883.

DEAR SIR—I have received notice of my election as a Corresponding Member of the New Jersey Historical Society. Permit me to convey through you to the Society my sincere thanks for this election, the honor of which I appreciate very highly. As a native of your State, I am proud of the excellent work which your Society has performed, and of the position it has taken among similar associations in our land. Should it be in my power to promote in any measure the important ends which you have in view, it would afford me great pleasure to do so.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

CHARLES W. BAIRD.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, ESQ., *Cor. Sec'ry.*

Donations to the New Jersey Historical Society.

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 17, 1884.

From Authors—John K. Allen and *Edwin Salter:* Genealogical Sketches of Roger Allen and Thomas Bancroft.—*Rev. C. D. Bradlee, D. D.:* The Might of Faith; a sermon.—*John Clement:* Historical sketch of the Baptist Church of Haddonfield.—*John W. Dean:* Descendants of Thomas Dean.—*John B. Dunbar:* The Pawnee Indians, their History, etc.—*Sámuel A. Green, M. D.:* Groton, during the Indian Wars.—*Charles Henry Hart:* Biblographia Websteriana, a list of publications occasioned by the death of Daniel Webster.—*Henry A. Homes, LL. D.:* Second Paper on the Arms of the State of New York.—*O. B. Leonard:* The Leonard Family in New Jersey.—*S. Littell, M. D.:* Memoir of Dr. S. Littell, of Butler Co., Ohio.—*William Nelson:* Josiah Hornblower, and the first Steam Engine in America.—*Henry J. Phillips:* A brief account of the more important collections of American Archæology in the United States.—*G. W. Rank:* Guide to Lexington, Ky.—*William Roome:* The early days and early Surveys of East New Jersey.—*Isaac Smucker:* Mound Builders' Work, near Newark, Ohio.—*Joseph F. Tuttle:* The World's Millennium and the Reason for Expecting it.—*Stephen Wickes, M. D.:* Sepulture; its History, Methods and Sanitary Requisites.—*Major E. M. Woodward:* History of the Third Pennsylvania Reserve.—*J. Watts De Peyster:* An Inquiry into the Career and Character of Mary Stuart, and a Justification of Bothwell; Mary Queen of Scots, a Study; The History of Carausius; The Life and Misfortunes, etc. of Brig.-Gen. Sir John Johnson; Cumberland Church, or the Heights of Farmville; Major Gen. Philip Schuyler and

the Burgoyne Campaign; Sir John Johnson, the First American-born Baronet; The Battle or Affair of King's Mountain; From the Rapidan to Appomattox Court House; A Vindication of James Hepburn, Fourth Earl of Bothwell; Oriskany, 6th August, 1777, the Decisive Collision of the American Revolution; The Battle of Monmouth; Address before Historical Society of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada; Hannibal; Gustavus Adolphus; The Last Campaign of Hannibal; Battle of Eutaw Springs; Yorktown Campaign, 1781; Local Memorials Relating to the De Peyster and Watts and Affiliated Families; Obituary Notices of Major-Generals Heintzelman and Hooker, and Mortuary Notices of Major-General Joseph Kiddoo and Brig.-General W. B. Tibbetts.

From the United States Department of Agriculture.—Report on the Condition of Winter Grain; the Progress of Cotton Planting, etc.; also Report of Acreage of Spring Grain, Condition of Winter Wheat, etc.; also Report on the Area of Corn, Potatoes and Tobacco, and Condition of Growing Crops; also Report on the Condition of Crops; The Grasses of the United States, by Dr. George Vasey; Observations on the Soils and Products of Florida, by Wm. Saunders; Report on the Condition of Crops and on Freight Rates; Report on the Yield of Crops per Acre; also on the Progress of Sorghum Growing; the Crops of Europe, etc.; An Investigation of the composition of American Wheat and Corn, by Clifford Richardson.

From the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.—Annual Report of the Superintendent for the years 1881 and 1882.

From the United States Bureau of Education.—Circulars of Information, Nos. 1 and 2; Examination and Licensing of Teachers; Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1881.

From the United States Department of the Interior.—Compendium of the Tenth Census; Of the XLVIth Congress, Senate Documents, Vol. II, Coast Survey; Vol. III, Fish

and Fisheries; House Executive Documents; Currency and Internal Revenue; Estimates and Appropriations; Report on Health, 1876; Testing Iron, Steel, etc.; Foreign Relations; Report of Secretary of War, 3 Vols.; Report of Secretary of Interior, 3 Vols.; Education, Vol. XXVIII; Decisions of Comptroller; Commercial Relations.

From the United States Life Saving Service.—Report for the year ending June 30, 1882.

From the United States Patent Office.—The Official Gazette, Vol. XXIII, Nos. 20 to 26 inclusive, also XXIV, XXV and XXVI, Nos. 1 and 2; Alphabetical List of Patentees and Inventions, 1882 and 1883; Annual Report of the Commissioner for 1882.

From the United States Bureau of Statistics.—Reports of the Chief for three months ending March 31, 1883; Report relative to Imports, etc., No. 4, 1882–3.

From the United States Department of War.—Report of the Chief Signal Officer for 1880 and 1881.

From Societies.—American Antiquarian Society: Proceedings of April, 1883.—*American Philosophical Society:* Proceedings of, Vol. XX, No. 113; Transactions of, Vol. XVI, New Series, Part 1.—*Buffalo Historical Society:* Semi-Centennial Celebration of the City of Buffalo, Address by E. C. Sprague.—*Chicago Public Library:* Report of the Board of Trustees for 1883.—*Essex Institute:* Historical Collections, Vol. XX, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; Bulletin, Vol. XIV, Nos. 7–12.—*Iowa Historical Society:* Iowa Documents, 1874 to 1882; Senate Journal, 1862 to 1882; House Journal, 1860 to 1882; Laws of Iowa, 1862 to 1882; Legislative Documents, 1864 to 1882; Agricultural Reports, 1861 to 1873; Iowa and the Centennial, the State Address by Hon. C. C. Nourse; The 6th, 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th Biennial Reports of the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society; Census of Iowa for 1880.—*Long Island Historical Society:* The Dutch and the Iroquois, by Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D.; Proceedings of Society, May

15, 1883.—*Maryland Historical Society:* The Foundation of Maryland, and the Act Concerning Religion; Archives of Maryland; Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, January, 1637–8, to September, 1664, by William Hand Brown.—*Minnesota Historical Society:* Biennial Report to the Legislature, 1883.—*New England Hist. Gen. Society:* Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XXXVII, Nos. 147, 148.—*New Jersey Agricultural Society:* Twenty-fifth Annual Fair of 1883.—*New York Genealogical and Biographical Society:* Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. XIV, Nos. 2, 3, 4.—*New York Historical Society:* Collections of for the year 1879.—*New York Mercantile Library:* Annual Report of the Board of Directors, 1882–3.—*Pennsylvania Historical Society:* The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. VII, Nos. 1, 2, 3; Pennsylvania's Formative Influence upon Federal Institutions, by W. A. Wallace.—*Philadelphia Library Company:* Bulletin of, for July, 1883.—*Rhode Island Historical Society:* Memorial of Zachariah Allen, 1795–1882, by Amos Perry.—*Royal Historical Society of London:* Transactions, New Series, Vol. I, Part 2.—*Virginia Historical Society:* Official Records of Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant Governor of the Colony of Virginia, 1751–1758, by R. A. Brock.—*Washington County Pioneer Association:* The Ninety-fifth Anniversary of the Settlement of Ohio, Historical Address by George B. Loring.—*Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society:* Biography of Ephraim Kirby, by Theodatus Garlich; History of Cleveland, Ohio, by Charles Whittlesey.—*Wisconsin Historical Society:* Report and Collections for 1880–1–2, Vol. IX.—*Wyoming Historical and Geological Society:* List of the Palæozoic Fossil Insects of the United States and Canada, by R. D. Lacoe; Proceedings of the Society for the year ending February, 1883.

From Colleges.—Cornell University: The Library of Cornell University, Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive.—*Johns Hopkins*

University: Old Maryland Manors, with the Records of a Court Leet and a Court Baron, by John Johnson.—*Rutgers College:* Catalogue, 1882–3; Annual Report of Rutgers Scientific School, 1882; Addresses at Inauguration of Merrill E. Gates, as President of Rutgers College.—*Yale College:* Catalogues, Senatus, Academici, etc.; Obituary Record of Graduates of Yale College during the year ending June, 1883; Yale College in 1883; Catalogue of the Officers and Students of, 1883–4.

From the City of Boston.—Report of the Trustees of the City Hospital, 1882–3.

From the City of Newark, N. J.—Mayor's Message and Reports of City Officers for the year 1882.

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A Sketch of the Life

OF

LUCIUS QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS ELMER, LL.D.

BY WILLIAM E. POTTER.

Read before the Historical Society of New Jersey, at Trenton, Thursday, January 17, 1884.

WITH ADDITIONAL REMARKS

BY THE

HON. JOHN T. NIXON, LL.D.

MEMOIR OF

Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Elmer, LL.D.

Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Elmer, for many years known as Judge Elmer, was the only son of Gen. Ebenezer Elmer, one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati of this State, and the last survivor of their number.

General Elmer was a descendant of Edward Elmer, who, as one of a company of 47 persons, composing the church of Rev. Thomas Hooker, came to America in 1632, and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts. This company in 1636, with Hooker at their head, went across the wilderness to Hartford, Connecticut, to found a new settlement. Edward Elmer became one of the original proprietors, and lived on what is now Main street in the city of Hartford, near the site of the North church. He was killed by the Indians during King Philip's War, in 1676. The Rev. Daniel Elmer, grandson of Edward, was born in Hartford in 1689. His father, Samuel, died the year after he was born. Daniel was one of the three graduates of Yale College, at Saybrook, in 1713. Immediately after finishing his college studies, he taught the grammar school in West Springfield, Massachusetts, where, in 1714, he married Margaret, the eldest daughter of Ebenezer Parsons, brother of the Rev. Jonathan Parsons, afterwards minister at Newburyport, Massachusetts, at whose house the celebrated Whitefield died. After his marriage Daniel Elmer preached for a short time in Brookfield, Massachusetts, and there his eldest son, Daniel, grandfather of Judge Elmer, was born in 1718. The Rev. Daniel Elmer

with his family, came to Fairfield, Salem (afterwards Cumberland) county, New Jersey, in 1727, and was ordained and installed pastor of the old Cohansey church at New Englandtown, by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, in the spring of 1729. He died January 14th, 1755, aged 65 years.

Ebenezer Elmer studied medicine under the tuition of his elder brother, Jonathan Elmer. The latter had quite a distinguished career through life. In the spring of 1768, he was one of the first class of ten students who received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine from the recently established Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. His illustrious contemporary, Dr. Benjamin Rush, frequently said of him that "in medical erudition he was exceeded by no physician in the United States." He early became a member of the American Philosophical Society, of which Dr. Benjamin Franklin was then President. In common with all the family, Dr. Elmer was an ardent friend of regulated liberty, and entered earnestly into the measures of opposition to the encroachments of the British Government upon the rights of the people of America.

In 1776 he was chosen by the Legislature in joint meeting a member of the general Congress, known in history as the Congress of the Revolution. In the fall of 1780, he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of this State, and again in 1784. In 1783 he was chosen a member of Congress under the Articles of Confederation. After the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, of which measure he was a decided advocate, he was chosen one of the first two members, elected to represent the State of New Jersey, in the Senate of the United States, his colleagues during his term of office being William Paterson (afterwards Governor), and Frederick Frelinghuysen. He was a warm supporter of the administration of Washington.

Although educated as a physician, Dr. Elmer appears to have been rather disposed to the study of the law, and by the close of the war had gone far towards mastership of the

science. He was for a long time Judge and generally the presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County. The late Judge L. Q. C. Elmer, in a written sketch of his life, says of him: "It may be doubted, indeed, whether any man in the country, not a lawyer by profession, equalled him in the extent and accuracy of his legal attainments. * * * * * He was always a most diligent and laborious student, and besides his knowledge of medicine and law, was a well read theologian." His descendants, through his son, the late Dr. William Elmer, of Bridgeton, are numerous.

Gen. Ebenezer Elmer, brother of Dr. Jonathan, and father of Judge Elmer, was born in 1752. His father died before he was nine years of age, and General Elmer had not the opportunity to acquire as thorough an education as his elder brother Jonathan, nor as was desirable.

In 1774, while a student with his brother and living in his family, he was one of the party who, disguised as Indians and otherwise, burned a cargo of tea at Greenwich, in Cumberland county. His military spirit seems to have been thoroughly aroused, especially after the news came of the bloodshed at Lexington, April 17th, 1775. He records in his journal frequent attendance at various places to engage in military exercises, the people being fully determined to oppose the measures of the British ministry by arms, if necessary. In January, 1776, he was appointed an ensign in Captain Joseph Bloomfield's company, of the Third Battalion, first establishment, which was recruited in Cumberland county, and joined the Northern army upon the Mohawk river in the State of New York, continuing in that locality until the following spring. He was soon promoted to be Second Lieutenant. At the latter end of 1777, his regiment joined the army of Washington at Morristown, New Jersey, where it was disbanded, and recruiting for the war was begun. He soon joined the Second Battalion, second establishment, commanded by Col. Israel Shreve, at Short Hills, as Sur-

geon's Mate, under Lewis Howell, his former fellow-student. Dr. Howell dying of a fever on the day of the battle of Monmouth, fought June 28th, 1778, General Elmer was appointed Surgeon of the regiment and served in that station until the army was disbanded in June, 1783.

He hutted with the army at Valley Forge during the winter of suffering in 1777-8. He was in the expedition to the Genesee country, against the Indians, under General Sullivan, in 1779. He was at the siege of Yorktown in Virginia, and present at the surrender of Cornwallis, October, 1781. He was with the main army at Peekskill, New York, when it was reviewed by the Count de Rochambeau, and the troops were manœuvred by Major-General Steuben. The cessation of hostilities was proclaimed in April, 1783, and on June 6th of the same year his brigade received furlough. On June 11th the officers of the Cincinnati were chosen at Elizabethtown, and November 3, 1783, he was discharged, having served in all seven years, eight months and twenty-four days.

He was assistant treasurer of the Society of the Cincinnati of this State in 1783; Treasurer from 1826 to 1829; Vice-President from 1824 to 1838; President in 1839, and again from 1840 until his death.

General Elmer, during his life, was a member of the House of Assembly, and at one time Speaker; he was elected in 1800 by the Republicans, one of the five members of Congress from this State, and continued a member for six sessions. In 1804 he was commissioned Adjutant-General of the militia of New Jersey, and in March, 1806, Brigadier-General of the Cumberland Brigade. In 1807 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council of this State, and chosen Vice-President thereof, the Governor at that time being President. April 5, 1808, he was appointed collector of the port of Bridge-town (now Bridgeton).

In 1813, during the war with England, he commanded the troops stationed at Billingsport for the defence of Philadelphia. He was subsequently collector of the county, for

several years a judge, and for short periods clerk and surrogate. Judge Elmer, his son, in speaking of him, says: "Probably his strongest trait of character was his incorruptible integrity and truthfulness. As an officer, if anybody were to lose by a mistake, he took care it should be himself and not the government. Although frugal and saving in his habits, and perhaps because he was so, he was to the close of his life a liberal contributor to charitable and public objects, generally heading a subscription quite up to his means. He did not seem to know what fear was." He had an extensive practice in his profession, especially as a surgeon. In 1832, at the age of four score years, General Elmer resigned his office as collector and relinquished business. He was long a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a warm friend of Sabbath-schools, having established the first that was held in his native county. He was one of the founders of the Cumberland County Bible Society, and for many years its President.

His vigorous constitution bore him up until October, 1843, when he died at the house of his son, at the extreme age of ninety-one.

General Elmer, in 1784, married Hannah, daughter of Col. Ephraim Seeley, of Bridgeton, and younger sister of Mary, wife of his brother Jonathan. Judge Elmer was their only son.

I have given the foregoing brief sketch of the remote ancestry of Judge Elmer, and have written at some length of the two ancestors who were nearest to him in time, and of whose lives we have the clearest knowledge, for the reason that their histories and career were prophetic of that of Judge Elmer. A man is in large measure what his ancestors have made him, and the truth of this aphorism has been rarely more signally illustrated than by the life of Judge Elmer.

A Puritan of unbroken lineage, with an upright, virtuous ancestry, who combined energy, resolution, a fondness for books with an aptitude for public affairs, attention to active business, with frugality, it was entirely natural that Judge

Elmer should display the qualities of his forefathers, modified or developed by his own individuality.

Judge Elmer was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland county, New Jersey, February 3, 1793, and died in that city on Sunday, March 11, 1883, aged ninety years. About ten years of his boyhood were passed at Bowentown, a farming neighborhood, but with this interval he lived in Bridgeton during his entire life. He had what might be termed a good academic education, and attended one term at the University of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia, but did not graduate. In the days of his boyhood, while residing on a farm, he had access to but a limited library, but often mentioned the advantage with which he read almost the whole of Dobson's British Encyclopedia, a very entertaining miscellany, partly collected from other authors, and partly prepared for that work. He was from his early youth a constant student of books, and his untiring industry in this direction largely made up for any defects in his opportunities for scholastic or collegiate education.

In the year 1810 he began the study of law, in the office of his cousin, Daniel Elmer, afterward a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, but at that time a lawyer of an extentive and lucrative practice. He served a regular apprenticeship of five years as a law student or clerk, as was required at that time by the rules of the Supreme Court, of those who were not graduates of a college. He was licensed as an attorney at the May term of the Supreme Court, 1815, and as a counsellor at law at the May term, 1818.

In the fall of 1818, he began the practice of law at Bridgeton, and by steady and patient attention soon attained prominence and success.

In the year 1821 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly of New Jersey, as one of an independent ticket set up in opposition to the regular ticket selected by the Democrats, who had then a decided majority in the county. The Federalists for several years had not contested the field, and

the Democratic party machinery, serving largely as means of personal intrigue, had become justly obnoxious. In the legislature he acted chiefly with those who, like himself, thought the time had come to check the fires of partisanship which, for many years after the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, had burned more fiercely than at any other period of our history.

Judge Elmer continued to be elected to the Legislature, always without previous selection by a convention or other public meeting, and finally almost without opposition, until he had served during four sessions, at the last of which he was elected Speaker, when, having received from President Monroe the appointment of United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, he declined further service.

During the last session of the House of Assembly of which he was a member, an act of the Legislature was passed, November 15, 1822, (Pamphlet laws 1822, p. 791), appointing commissioners to ascertain the practicability and expediency of a canal between the Delaware and Raritan rivers. At this time the general government, under the lead of Mr. Calhoun, who was then Secretary of War and an earnest supporter of measures for internal improvement, had a board of engineers engaged in exploring routes for canals and roads, and their aid was expected in all such works as should be considered of national utility. Of this commission Judge Elmer, as Speaker of the House of Assembly, was *ex officio* chairman, and spent considerable time in the examination of the ground, together with the members of the board of internal improvements of the United States, of which General Bernard (formerly a distinguished colonel of engineers in the army of Napoleon and an acting aide-de-camp to the Emperor at Waterloo), then chief of engineers in the army of the United States, was the head, and the late General Totten a member.

An elaborate report was made to the succeeding Legislature by this commission, which was drawn by the chairman. The

report was strongly in favor of the work, and recommended that it should be executed by the State. An impulse was thus given to the undertaking, which, although it did not result in its construction by the State, afterwards, chiefly through the indomitable energy and perseverance of Commodore Robert F. Stockton, who embarked his own fortune and that of his father- in- law in it, produced the noble work now so beneficent to the State and country.

Judge Elmer held the office of District Attorney of the United States for the District of New Jersey from 1824 to 1829. As the law officer of the United States he was brought into collision with Richard Stockton, Garret D. Wall, George Wood and other able men who then adorned the New Jersey bar, and it is sufficient to say that he was found equal to the emergency. He acquired the confidence and had the ear of Bushrod Washington, the able judge, who at that time presided in the Circuit Court.

The later volumes of Washington's reports show that, apart from the business belonging to his office, Judge Elmer was engaged in most of the cases tried in the United States Courts while he continued to attend them. After being reappointed by President Adams, he was superseded at the beginning of General Jackson's presidency by Garret D. Wall.

Like his father and most of the old Democrats of New Jersey, when the contest between Adams and Jackson for supremacy came, Judge Elmer adhered to the former, although he did not attach himself to the party afterwards called the Whig, but soon resumed his connection with the Democratic party.

In the year 1824 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of this State for the counties of Cumberland and Cape May, and held these appointments for ten years. In 1827 he was associated with Richard Stockton, Theodore Frelinghuysen and others in a commission to settle the dispute with New York, as to the respective territorial limits of that state and

New Jersey, in the waters of the Hudson river, a dispute which at one time threatened to end in bloodshed. Although at this time the attempt was unsuccessful, in 1833 the task was delegated to a second commission, of which Judge Elmer was a member, and a satisfactory settlement of the vexed question was made.

In 1838 he published a digest of the laws of this State, containing notes of those judicial decisions that served to explain the text, which was very acceptable to the profession and soon superseded other compilations.

While engaged in the regular routine of his profession, Judge Elmer in 1843 was unexpectedly solicited by the Democratic party of his district to permit his name to be used as their candidate for Congress. He consented to this, but without much expectation of success at the polls, as the Whig majority at the previous Presidential contest was about twelve hundred. He was, however, elected by a very respectable majority.

Upon taking his seat in the House of Representatives he was the second named on the committee of elections, at that time considered one of the most important committees, by reason of the constitutional question growing out of the action of some of the States, which declined to form single districts pursuant to the law passed by the previous Congress to that effect. The gentleman first named on the committee was excused from that service, and Judge Elmer thus became chairman thereof, and agreed with the majority of its members, in the opinion that the members who were elected by general districts were entitled to their seats.

In support of the report of the committee, he made an elaborate speech, which is to be found fully reported in the *Congressional Globe*, and which, as some of his opponents had the candor to acknowledge, it is not easy to answer. At the subsequent session he made a speech on the difficulties growing out of the attempt to change the Constitution of Rhode Island, which attracted much attention and was widely cir-

culated. This speech took the position afterwards sustained by the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the so-called Dorr Constitution having been adopted without any legal sanction, was a revolutionary proceeding and could not be recognized as legal and binding. Mr. Webster made one of his great arguments in this case (Luther *vs.* Borden, 7 Howard 1), in support of the view taken by the Court in their opinion. (See Whipple's edition of Webster's speeches, p. 535.)

After the expiration of his term of service as a member of Congress, Judge Elmer took no further active part in politics, though he always adhered with fidelity to the political principles with which he was imbued, and except upon two occasions voted for the candidates of the Democratic party in Presidential elections.

He was appointed Attorney-General of the State, February 2d, 1850, and held that office until February 5th, 1852, when he resigned to accept the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, to which he was appointed the same day. He served the full term of seven years, and was succeeded by Justice William D. Clawson, whose death in office caused a vacancy, which was filled by the appointment of Judge Elmer, *ad interim*, August 15, 1861. He was reappointed February 15, 1862, and served the full term of seven years.

His term ending in 1869, being then seventy-six years of age, he declined to continue longer in public service, and at the last term of the courts over which he presided, in the counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland and Salem, he read with emotion a carefully prepared address, in which he announced his intention to retire from official station, and stated that he fully realized that his active life was at an end.

Judge Elmer was forty years a trustee of the College of New Jersey, which conferred upon him the degree of A. M., in 1824, and the degree of LL. D. upon his resignation in 1865. He was elected Vice-President of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1862, succeeded Joseph Warren Scott as Presi-

dent in 1871, and continued to hold that office until his death.

Judge Elmer never had what would now be called a large practice in his profession, but his studious habits were never abated until extreme old age, and in some departments of the law, especially in all questions touching the law of real estate, the orphans' court and general practice, his knowledge was both extensive, precise and profound.

His judicial opinions are models; they are not learned and lengthy essays upon general topics, and thus dangerous because by their generality they may in other cases lead to conclusions not considered or intended to be reached by the Court giving them expression, but are terse and vigorous examples of legal reasoning, strictly limited to the case in hand. A characteristic specimen of the judicial style of Judge Elmer is found in his opinion in the Court of Errors and Appeals, in the case of Bell *vs.* Gough, 3 Zab., 624, 654. In this opinion, marked by legal learning, fullness of research, and clear and logical reasoning, Judge Elmer takes the ground that by the local common law of New Jersey, the owners of lands adjoining its navigable waters have the right to appropriate to their exclusive use the shores of such waters to the low-water line.

It may not be inappropriate here to add that the time seems now to have come when the Legislature of this State should take into serious consideration the question of the rights of riparian proprietors. The situation of our State, washed throughout so large a portion of its extent by tide-waters, the rapid development of the lands bordering on them, the evident injustice and hardship of the present position of riparian proprietors, all demand legislation, which should be carefully considered, wise, comprehensive and just, both to the State and to the riparian owners.

It is a singular fact, too often overlooked, that the opinions of our courts cited to sustain the contention that riparian owners, as such, have no *property rights* in or to the shore

below high-water line, as against the State, are all mere *dicta;* that is, their expression was not necessary to the decision of the questions actually raised by the several records.

As to Arnold *vs.* Mundy, 1 Hals., 1, and Martin *vs.* Waddell, 16 Peters, 367, this fact is frankly admitted by C. J. Green in his opinion in Gough *vs.* Bell, 2 Zab., 441, 445. Gough *vs.* Bell itself did not fully raise the whole question, as is admitted on all hands.

The case of Stevens *vs.* Paterson and Newark Railroad Company, 5 Vr., 532, is the case generally pointed to as settling the law in this State upon the subject-matter in question. But inspection of the record in this case clearly shows that it was not properly before the court, and any expression of opinion upon it was a *dictum* only.

I have it upon the best authority, that Chief Justice Henry W. Green, after his retirement from the Bench, stated that the greatest mistake of his judicial career was that he declined to assent to the suggestion of Judge Elmer, who urged him to take the position in Gough *vs.* Bell, that by the local common law of New Jersey the owners of land washed by tide-water had *property rights* in the shore, or to low-water mark. How easily this position could have been reached by the court is shown by the facility with which it was taken by the Court of Errors and Appeals "In matter of drainage along Pequest river," 11 Vroom, 175, 179, where, in discussing the acts touching the banking-in of meadow-lands, a branch of the very subject hereinbefore discussed, the Court, speaking through Chief Justice Beasley, said in effect, that while the legislature has no inherent or constitutional power to appoint methods for the drainage of meadows, yet the right "has been so frequently exercised and acknowledged that it has become a part of the local common law."

The fact that the appropriation of the shore along our extensive ocean and river fronts to the use of the State would in time produce an imperial revenue probably led our courts to the expressions of opinion upon the subject-matter spoken

of to which I have referred, and they overlooked the fact that with the lapse of time the injustice resulting therefrom to individual shore-owners would become more pressing and apparent. Certain it is that the law as it is now understood to be, the methods of obtaining riparian grants from the State, and some proper form of reviewing the legality of such grants, should receive the speedy attention of the Legislature.

The manner of Judge Elmer upon the Bench was like his manner in private life, dignified, and at times somewhat brusque and severe; but it was always free from more than momentary excitement, and his judicial integrity and impartiality were not only never questioned, but on the contrary they were always felt and acknowledged.

Judge Elmer early joined the Presbyterian church and remained a consistent and influential member of it to the end of his life. He was interested and active in all religious works, was for many years Superintendent of a Sabbath-school and President of the Cumberland County Bible Society. His last public appearance was in September, 1880, at the Bi-Centennial of the founding of the church for the last century known as "The Old Stone Church," near Fairton, Cumberland county, where he presided and made a short opening address.

Apart from his study of the science of the law, Judge Elmer was a life-long diligent student and reader of books, and accumulated in this way a great store of knowledge. He was an accurate and well-read theologian. His knowledge of the history, both of our own goverment and people and that of other governments and peoples, was most unusual. He kept fully abreast of the discoveries of modern science.

Both before and after his service upon the bench, he was himself a compiler and author of a number of valuable literary works. Besides numerous public addresses in Congress, before schools, academies, Bible and literary societies, and in addition to the Digest of the Laws above mentioned, and

a very useful book of legal forms, published in 1839, the principal literary productions of Judge Elmer are "A History of the Elmer Family," printed for private distribution; "History of the Early Settlement and progress of Cumberland County, New Jersey;" an essay on the "Currency of this and adjoining Colonies;" (I have heard him say that this essay was the result of much labor and research); an essay on "The Titles to Land in New Jersey," published in 1861 in Nixon's Digest in a note to the title "Surveys;" and "The Constitution and Government of the Province and State of New Jersey, with biographical sketches of the Governors from 1776 to 1845; and reminiscences of the Bench and Bar for more than half a century." This last work was written at the request of and published by the New Jersey Historical Society in 1872. It was the product of the years of retirement of the writer, completed when he was nearly fourscore years of age, and is altogether interesting, valuable and unique, both in design and execution. Its style is eminently that of the author, frank, clear and simple, and it embraces a collection of facts which none but Judge Elmer could have made, and many of which, if they had not been thus collected, ere this would have passed into oblivion. It may well be doubted whether any one of all the important works published by the Historical Society is upon the whole as valuable and important as this last work of the venerable author.

Judge Elmer married Catherine Hay, of Philadelphia, October 6th, 1818. His eldest daughter, Hannah S., died a few months before his own death, but his venerable widow and three daughters, Caroline, Catherine H., wife of E. Anson More, of St. Louis, Missouri, and Mary, wife of the Hon. John T. Nixon, Judge of the District Court of the United States for this District, survive him. He never had a son.

I have thus carefully, though I know imperfectly, presented a brief summary of the long and distinguished career of

the subject of this sketch. Enough has been pointed out, however, to show that his life was in some respects a remarkable one, and it may not be amiss at least to glance at the causes of his distinction.

Judge Elmer had not brilliancy of speech, nor lofty eloquence, nor great wealth, nor striking boldness—indeed, scarcely any one of the qualities by which the shining characters of history have dominated or controlled men. But his character was symmetrical and massive in its simplicity, purity, integrity and steadfastness. By force of these qualities he exerted a wide and beneficent influence, not only within the limits of the rural district where he lived, but upon all those with whom he came in contact, both throughout the State and beyond it.

In this view he was a great man. Inflexible in his own convictions upon important questions, he was very liberal as to the opinions of others, and this quality of his mind led him to note with pleasure the same trait in the character of his father, and to state in the preface to his "Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of New Jersey," that "I have kept in my mind that while holding firmly to my own opinions, those differing from me were equally entitled to theirs, and that it is quite possible they were right and I was wrong."

His contributions to all good objects were large and frequent, and his charity was such that the deserving poor never turned away from his door unaided.

I think that his was an exceptionally fortunate and happy life. He never knew the *res angustæ domi;* the pressing grasp of poverty was never laid upon him; nor, on the other hand, was he ever exposed to the temptations which wealth draws in its train. He was by constitution and temperament devoid of eager and grasping ambitions and unassailed by those tiger-like passions by which some men are perpetually torn. He was happy in his domestic relations, happy in the successes of his youth, in the triumphs of his maturer years. His family circle was unbroken by death until just

before his own departure; no rude shocks nor any bitter or sorrowful reverses ever seemed to assail the citadel of his affections or his fortunes. He lived, as a politician, before sycophancy, demagogism or corruption became conditions of success; as a lawyer, before his profession became so crowded and the expenses of living so great, as to render it uncertain and precarious.

He lived far beyond the ordinary age of man, with his faculties but little impaired; and happy in his serene old age, he was doubly happy in his calm and peaceful death, and in the profound assurance which he possessed of a life of eternal happiness beyond the grave.

After the reading of the foregoing paper by Col. POTTER, the Hon. JOHN T. NIXON, LL.D. one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, made the following additional remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT:—It is the aim of this Society to gather up everything that is valuable in incident or noble and stimulating in personal character, and to preserve the record for the benefit of those who come after us. We do well, therefore, to pause for a few moments over the grave of LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, to consider the lessons which are to be learned from a knowledge of his long and useful career. In view of the close personal relations which I sustained to him during the last thirty years of his life, perhaps a few additional suggestions by me will not be reckoned out of place. I desire to speak soberly, not extravagantly, of some of the traits of his character, that denoted his individuality and made his life a benediction to the generation which knew and honored him. He was in many respects a remarkable man, having marked characteristics.

I. Few men of his time possessed so much general information upon so wide a variety of subjects.

This was owing (1), to the fact that from his earliest

years to the end of his life he was an omnivorous reader. He took a deep interest in men and things, and used all the means within his reach to acquire all that could be learned from books and conversation in reference to everything which related to any department of human knowledge; and (2), to his retentive memory, which to the last remained unimpaired. Unlike most persons of extreme old age, the current events of the day were noticed with the curiosity and remembered with the distinctness, of his more youthful years. He seemed to possess the facility of storing away in the recesses of his mind all facts and occurrences which he deemed worthy of observation, and everything thus stored was always subject to his call.

II. He was a learned lawyer. During most of his public life he was a diligent student of the law, and was well versed in principles rather than in cases. He used to say that no one could become a lawyer who did not master such works as Coke upon Littleton, Fearne on Remainders, Stephen's Pleading and Tidd's Practice, not so much for the facts which were acquired as for the training to the powers of the mind which their diligent study gave. He did not object to digests of cases, indexes, or modern "helps to study," so long as they were used merely as aids or finger-boards to point to where the principles of law might be found; but he had no patience with the growing tendencies to lower the standard of what was once properly termed a learned profession, by filling up the roll with men of little elementary training and whose knowledge of the law was obtained from the mere definitions and catch-words of a noble science. His thorough familiarity with the system of English tenures and of law titles in New Jersey made him a valuable counsellor in questions relating to real estate, and his sketch of "Land Titles in New Jersey," originally prepared for the third edition of Nixon's Digest, under the title of "Territory and Jurisdiction," and afterwards republished as an appendix to his "Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of New Jersey," is

probably the most accurate statement of their origin and history to be found in any printed publication. He was not only learned as a lawyer but was honest as a practitioner. He never deceived his client by giving him a too favorable view of his case; never forfeited his own self-respect, by knowingly taking the wrong side of a controversy; never attempted to mislead the Court, by making the worse appear the better reason, and was remarkably free from the too prevalent vice of perverting the evidence for the benefit of his client or of befogging the minds of ignorant jurors, by giving a false coloring to the fair import of testimony. He never wished, even in the heat of controversy, to succeed in a case if the law and the evidence did not entitle him to a verdict.

III. He was a valuable judge. He held the scales of justice with an even and equal hand. Keeping himself aloof from all matters which might have a tendency to bias his judgment; considering all cases upon their merits, without reference to the position and claims of parties, he lived above the suspicion of being influenced by improper motives, and however much people might doubt the correctness of his conclusions, they never questioned the honesty and purity of his intentions. His opinions, covering fifteen years of active judicial work in the Supreme Court of the State, and found running through eleven volumes of the New Jersey Reports, attest the breadth and depth of his learning, the accuracy of his judgment and the value of his suggestions and labors to his brethren upon the bench. Although generally a man of strong convictions, he was not tenacious of his own opinion. He gave careful attention and full weight to the arguments of counsel, especially when urged against his impressions of the law of a case; and when convinced that he was wrong, he hastened to retrace his steps, and reverse himself, and never was heard to complain if his brother judges reversed him. This rarely happened, but when it did it seemed to afford a sense of relief,

as if some personal responsibility had been taken from his shoulders.

IV. He was a public-spirited citizen and was always active, with his presence, speech and pen, in the support of schemes which tended to increase the happiness, comfort and well-being of his fellow-men. With perhaps the exception of the late Judge Field, none of his contemporaries took a deeper interest or gave more time and attention in originating and carrying on the great work of popular education in New Jersey. The last public office which he held was in the Board of Education in Bridgeton, thus testifying in extreme old age his lively concern for the education of the masses. One of the trustees of the College of New Jersey at Princeton, from 1829 to 1844, when the pressure of judicial duties compelled him to resign, he was ever a leading figure in the meetings and deliberations of the Board, and devoted much time and care to securing to the students the higher education which the founders and supporters to that venerable institution designed to afford.

A member of the Historical Society of New Jersey since 1846, the year after its organization, its annual proceedings and private collections will bear witness to the zeal and fidelity with which he labored to promote its prosperity and usefulness.

He was one of the leaders in New Jersey of the Temperance reformation in its beginning, a half a century ago, and never lost his interest in it, nor ceased to labor for its advancement until the great body of temperance men left what he regarded as the safe and sure road of "moral suasion," and attempted to travel in the doubtful paths of "legal coercion."

V. He took a large interest in political affairs, although never a mere politician. He had too much honesty and directness of purpose in all his methods to attempt to secure promotion by using any of the arts to which men resort to

accomplish their ends. The robes of the partisan hung so loosely upon him that he was accustomed to vote only for the men whom he thought best fitted to discharge the duties of the office. Politicians did not understand this, and sometimes thought he was fickle, when in fact he was consistent and acting in accordance with his settled principles. He never lost the confidence of those who knew him, and that his independent course was best and surest of success in the long run is shown by the large number of responsible public offices that without solicitation on his part he was called upon to fill.

His patriotism was never doubted. Receiving his early training and opinions from those who achieved the independence of the Colonies, and a strong optimist in disposition, he had faith in republican institutions, and always saw silver lining around the darkest clouds of popular tumult. During the terrible strain of the late rebellion, although questioning the constitutionality and expediency of many of the measures invoked by the party in power to suppress it, he never faltered in the support of the Government, nor in confidence that the Federal Union would be maintained.

VI. He was a devout Christian. Connecting himself with the church of his ancestors, the Presbyterian, in the earlier years of his married life, he maintained to the end a consistent walk and conversation. His Christian profession was not a sentiment, but a principle. He was most liberal in his feelings to all other sects and denominations, and delighted to worship with them when circumstances rendered access to the church of his choice impossible or inconvenient.

Following in the footsteps of his honored father, he entered heartily into the work of the Cumberland County Bible Society, continuing its President to the day of his death, and seldom allowing his most pressing business engagements to keep him from its annual meetings.

The greater part of his life was spent in the Sunday-school work, as teacher or superintendent, and rarely was

his seat vacant either in the morning and evening service of the church, or in a meeting for prayer during the week. He was a constant reader and faithful student of the Bible, and spent much time in subjecting human dogmas and church creeds to the crucial test of its teachings. He did not fully accept the standards of the Presbyterian Church in their entirety and hence declined to take official position therein; but has been heard to say that he regarded its creed as nearer to the truth, and its form of church government better adapted to, and more in harmony with the political institutions of the country, than those of any other Christian organization.

Such large attention to religious duties developed in him much of the spirit of the Master. The doors of his house and heart were ever open not only to the Christian minister but to the poor and unfortunate. Always in the receipt of a very moderate income, he had no expensive tastes to gratify, and held his property as a trust for religious, benevolent and charitable objects. The extent of his benefactions are not known to the world, for he never let his right hand know what his left hand did, but probably few men of his generation of his limited means contributed so much to promote the various schemes of Christian work and to relieve the wants of the sick and the destitute.

These traits of character made him useful and successful in the various offices which he held. His mental furniture was adequate to the work that he was called upon to do, and he allowed nothing to swerve him from its faithful performance. He would do what he believed to be right, without regard to consequences. With an apparently cold exterior, he was a man of tender sensibilities, and was easily approached through his feelings; but never to the extent of being swayed from doing what his judgment told him ought to be done, or of leaving undone what his conscience did not approve.

Such was the man as I knew him, and in my judgment these were the prominent characteristics which made his life worthy of all imitation, and a blessing to his generation.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VIII. 1884. No. 2.

NEWARK, N. J., May 14, 1884.

The regular meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held this day, at noon, in the rooms of the Society in this city. Dr. S. H. PENNINGTON, one of the Vice-Presidents, occupied the chair, in the absence of the President.

The minutes of the Annual meeting, held January 17, last, were read by the Recording Secretary, and approved.

The correspondence of the Society since the last meeting was presented, and the more interesting portions read by the Recording Secretary, the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. WHITEHEAD, being still detained at home by illness. Twenty kindred historical societies and literary institutions acknowledged the receipt of the last number of the proceedings. Gen. H. B. Carrington, U. S. Army, of Boston, and Benjamin F. Stevens, of London, England, acknowledged their election as Honorary Members of the Society; Dr. E. J. Marsh, of Paterson, and Barclay White, of Mount Holly, wrote accepting election as Resident Members. The Secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society wished to secure some of the autograph letters of distinguished New

Jerseymen in this Society's collections, but was informed that none could be spared. Mr. Joseph Fisher inquired as to the whereabouts of a copy of the first charter of New Brunswick, in this State, granted about 1730 (?). As usual, much of the correspondence of the Society related to genealogical inquiries. Thus: Mr. John Silver Hughes, of Baltimore, wished information regarding the Silver family; Mr. James J. Goodwin, of New York, desired information concerning the descendants of John Roberts, of Hartford, about 1675, who married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Stone, and migrated to New Jersey; Mr. George E. Baker, the biographer of William H. Seward, sought further particulars as to the New Jersey ancestry of that distinguished statesman; the Rev. Evelyn Bartow, of Rahway, inquired as to the English connections of the Whitehead family of New Jersey. Letters, accompanying donations, were also received from Mr. Josiah B. Smith, with a copy of the genealogy of William Smith, of 1684, many of whose descendants inhabit Bucks County, Penna., and the adjacent parts of New Jersey; from the Rt. Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell, of the Diocese of Trenton, forwarding a large box of valuable historical works; from the Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson, of Missouri, transmitting several historical pamphlets; and from the Hon. Edwin D. Salter, of Washington, D. C., with a series of articles written by him and published at St. John, Nova Scotia, on New Jersey Loyalists during the Revolution. Letters were received in relation to the resolution adopted at the January meeting, regarding the proposed publication of the Peter Force Archives—from the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State; the Hon. J. R. McPherson, U. S. Senator from New Jersey; the Hon. William Walter Phelps, Representative from New Jersey, and Gen. W. S. Stryker, Adjutant-General of New Jersey. Gen. James Grant Wilson, of New York, wrote accepting an invitation to address this meeting of the Society. Letters were also received from the Secretary of the Interior, and from Senator McPherson, concerning the distribution of Government pub-

lications, heretofore sent to this Society. The volume and variety of the correspondence not only indicated in some measure the increasing interest taken in historical subjects, but the widespread influence exerted by a society such as this, in collecting and disseminating correct information. Many of the letters elicited remarks from the members present.

The Treasurer presented his usual report, duly audited; and it was received and ordered on file. The cash on hand was $1,625.56.

The Executive Committee reported that the offer to buy the Society's lot on West Park street, referred to the Committee at the last meeting, had been declined, and the lease of the property had been renewed on favorable terms. Certain plans were in contemplation, looking to the erection of a permanent home for the Society's valuable collections, but they had not as yet taken definite shape. Since the last meeting the Committee had lost two of its most valued members.

Marcus L. Ward, a member of this Society, and since January, 1878, chairman of its Executive Committee, died April 24, 1884. He was a son of Moses Ward, a prominent manufacturer of Newark, N. J., and was born November 9, 1812. His paternal ancestors were among the founders of that city in 1666, and their descendants, through successive generations, for more than two hundred years, have ranked among its worthies.

Mr. Moses Ward, the father of the deceased, was as a man of business noted for his ability and strict integrity. Having given to his son such an education as would fit him to become his successor, he took him into partnership at a proper age, and devolved upon him a great part of the burden of conducting his large establishment. With such success was this undertaken that the house of M. Ward & Son became one of the most extensive and flourishing in the city of Newark.

It was not until his withdrawal from active business that

Mr. Ward began to take part in public affairs. The Free Soil movement first enlisted his sympathies, and called him into active party work. Year by year he became more prominent, until, in 1860, he was sent as a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President.

In the war of the Rebellion which quickly followed Mr. Lincoln's accession to office, Mr. Ward took a decided and active part in the Union cause. The Jersey soldiers upon the field of battle and their fatherless families at home moved his commiseration, and with his well known energy, he at once devised and carried out a plan whereby he could to some extent mitigate their suffering. Through his instrumentality the pay of the volunteers was collected in the camp, and by him transmitted to their families, and so too the pensions of those who died in the service were secured and passed over to their friends, without fee or reward. His labors in behalf of Jerseymen did not stop here. It was chiefly through his exertions that a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers was located in Newark, and as an acknowledgment of his generosity and activity in establishing it, the government gave it the name of the "Ward U. S. Military Hospital."

In 1862, Mr. Ward received the nomination of the Republican Convention of this State for Governor, and although defeated on that occasion, was in 1865 renominated for the same exalted position and triumphantly elected. During his administration many important measures affecting the interests of the State were adopted, among them the Public School act, which was passed at his earnest solicitation, and which has done so much to increase the educational facilities of this State.

In 1872, Governor Ward was nominated for Congress from the Sixth District of New Jersey, and elected by over 5,000 majority. After the expiration of his Congressional term, he was tendered by the President the important post of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a position, however, which he felt constrained to decline.

In all matters affecting the honor and welfare of his native State and city, he always felt a lively interest. With the early history of the Newark Library his name is conspicuously connected. The Newark Orphan Asylum wrought upon his kindly nature and shared his generosity. The Newark Industrial Exposition Association made him its first president, and up to the time of his death the "Soldiers' Home" at Newark enjoyed his fostering care. But the number of his private benefactions will be never known. There are many yet living who will cherish his memory, and there are many yet to come who will owe to him a blessing.

Gen. N. Norris Halsted, whose sudden and tragic death occurred a few days since—May 6, 1884—was for many years a prominent and useful member of this Society, and since January, 1864, a member of its Executive Committee. He was born at Elizabeth, N. J., in 1816, and after receiving a good academic schooling, entered a large wholesale dry goods establishment in New York, with the intention of devoting himself to mercantile pursuits. In 1845, at the age of twenty-nine years, he became a partner in the house, and continued in this connection until 1855, when he retired with a considerable fortune. Soon thereafter he removed to Newark, N. J., having purchased a large amount of stock in the New Jersey Rubber Company, whose works were located in that City. Of this company he became a director and finally its President, a position which he occupied until the dissolution of the corporation. Since that time he has acted as superintendent of the extensive cement establishment in New York belonging to Mr. Warren Ackerman.

During the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Halsted received an appointment upon the staff of Governor Olden, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and when Camps Olden and Perrine were established at Trenton as a recruiting rendezvous he was breveted Brigadier-General and placed in command. In this position he not only performed faithful service throughout the war, but by his many acts of generosity won the love and

gratitude of the volunteers quartered under him while awaiting orders for their departure for the battle-field.

Although in youth the recipient of but an ordinary education, Gen. Halsted was fond of reading and study, and took pleasure likewise in the society of the learned, always succeeding, too, in winning their respect. To his great liberality and appreciation of lofty culture, Princeton College is indebted for the astronomical observatory which bears his name, and in the erection of which he expended $55,000. To the fund for the purchase of our lot on West Park street, his subscription was among the largest. To the establishment and successful conduct of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, of which he was the first President, he gave largely of his time and means. He was a man who never sought notoriety, yet who, by his activity and excellent judgment, always attained to prominence. No work that he felt to be truly worthy of his support ever suffered for lack of his careful attention.

While yet a young man, Gen. Halsted married Miss ——— Marsh, a very estimable lady of Elizabeth, N. J., to whom, throughout a long life, he was devotedly attached, and who still survives him. He left no children.

Feeling remarks regarding ex-Gov. Ward and Gen. Halsted were made by Messrs. John F. Hageman, Wm. Nelson and others.

The Committee on the Library reported with pleasure the prosperous condition of the library, to which, during the last four months, an addition has been made of one hundred and twenty-seven bound volumes and one hundred and eighty-eight pamphlets, making the total number of bound volumes seven thousand three hundred and eighty-nine. There is an increased interest taken in our collections, as is shown by the more frequent demands for the information they afford, and by the greater number of persons that frequent our rooms. It was the intention of the committee to have provided ere this further accommodation for our books, which, as may be seen,

are at present inconveniently crowded together upon the shelves; but this improvement has been delayed for lack of the means, which it is hoped will be at the disposal of the committee before another meeting. The thanks of the Society are due to Senator John R. McPherson for the pains which he has taken to furnish to the library a large number of valuable public documents, which were very desirable and not easily obtained.

Ex-Speaker NILES moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the authorities of the library in this congressional district that has been designated to receive the Government publications, and represent to them the desirability of keeping up and perfecting the large collection of public documents now in the Society's rooms. The motion being agreed to, the chair appointed Messrs. NILES, BISHOP and HAGEMAN such committee.

Mr. S. H. HUNT, of Newton, presented the Society with a large collection of minutes of Baptist societies in New Jersey, for which he was tendered the thanks of the Society, the donation eliciting remarks from the librarian, the Rev. Dr. Bishop and others, on the importance of gathering and preserving in the Society's collections complete sets of such minutes of all the ecclesiastical bodies in the State.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported that since the last meeting another number of the Proceedings had been printed.

THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS reported, through ex-Speaker Niles, that Volume VII of the New Jersey Archives had been printed, and Volume VIII had been prepared by Mr. Whitehead for the printer, except the index, and he had still another volume partially ready for publication. An act had been passed at the late session of the Legislature, which had just received the approval of Governor Abbett, appropriating $3,000 annually for three years, which

would enable the Society to continue the publication of these invaluable contributions to the history of New Jersey. He congratulated the Society upon the enactment of this law. The work, as far as it had progressed, was a monument to Mr. Whitehead's industry and ability.

Mr. NILES moved that the Secretary be requested to ask the Metric Bureau of Boston for a complete set of its publications on the subject of metric weights and measures. Agreed to.

Mr. NILES stated that about ten years ago there had been offered to the State a set of the documentary history of Great Britain, comprising about 350 volumes, embracing Hansard's reports, etc. He thought the set might be procured now for the Society.

On motion of Mr. NELSON, the matter was referred to the Committee on Colonial Documents.

THE CHAIR reminded the Society that there were two vacancies on the Executive Committee, in consequence of the deaths of ex-Governor Ward and Gen. Halsted, and one on the Committee on Colonial Documents, caused by the decease of ex-Governor Ward. The Executive Committee had concluded to suggest the names of Dr. Stephen Wickes, of Orange, and the Hon. George A. Halsey, of Newark, for members of that committee. A ballot being taken by the Society, those gentlemen were unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. NILES, William Nelson was elected a member of the Committee on Colonial Documents, to fill the existing vacancy therein.

On motion of Mr. HAGEMAN, Mr. Niles was elected to fill the existing vacancy on the Special Committee appointed in January, 1883, to co-operate in the securing of documents from the Public Record Office, in London, illustrating the history of the American Revolution.

Mr. ELIAS N. MILLER, of Newark, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That under such regulations as shall be approved by the Executive Committee, the Secretary of this Society shall receive and file such properly authenticated portraits of citizens of this State, and distinguished citizens of other States, as may be presented to him for that purpose.

Mr. NILES called attention to the importance of securing a transcript of the official minutes of every religious organization in the State. After remarks on the subject by Mr. S. H. Hunt and others, on motion of Mr. J. F. Hageman, the matter was laid over until the next meeting, when, he suggested, the subject might be more fully discussed, and perhaps a committee appointed on Ecclesiastical Records.

The Society then took a recess for half an hour, which was spent very agreeably by the members in discussing a luncheon spread in the Document Room. and in the examination of the collections of books and curiosities in the other rooms.

On reassembling, the Committee on Membership reported favorably upon the following gentlemen, and a ballot being taken they were unanimously elected:

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

MILTON BALDWIN, M. D.,	Newark.
REV. DAVID DEMAREST, D. D.,	New Brunswick.
GEN. E. BURD GRUBB,	Beverly.
CHARLES R. HUTCHINSON,	Allentown.
JOHN MOSES,	Trenton.
ISAAC E. P. PLUME,	Newark.
JAMES N. STRATTON,	Mount Holly.
PAUL TULANE,	Princeton.
JOSEPH COULT,	Newark.
ELLIS POTTER,	Madison.
ENOS WILDER,	Madison.

A number of gentlemen were proposed for membership.

JOHN F. HAGEMAN, Esq., of Princeton, then read a "Memorial of Samuel Allinson, the Philanthropist of New Jersey," which was listened to throughout with the closest attention, and warmly applauded at the close.

Mr. NELSON moved that the thanks of the Society be voted to Mr. Hageman for his very interesting paper, and that a copy be requested for publication.

Ex-Speaker NILES made some remarks in regard to his official relations with Mr. Allinson in his philanthropic work. Of all persons whom he had met, Samuel Allinson impressed him as a man of purest aims and highest ambitions. It was remarkable that two of the ablest philanthropists of New Jersey were members of the Society of Friends—John Woolman an dSamuel Allinson.

Ex-Congressman THOMAS B. PEDDIE said that while a member of the Assembly he had met Mr. Allinson years ago at Trenton, and noted his quiet, successful work.

Mr. NELSON'S motion was then agreed to.

The Society then was entertained and delighted for half an hour by Gen. James Grant Wilson, of New York, who gave a graceful and charming account of a recent trip through Spain and Northern Italy, when he visited the more noted places connected with the history of Columbus. He reverted pleasantly to the fact that just ten years ago he had read a paper before this Society, and at the same meeting Mr. Whitehead had given an account of the controversy respecting the burial-place of Columbus; his recent investigations had confirmed his belief in the correctness of the views then expressed by Mr. Whitehead. Gen. Wilson exhibited to the Society a recent photograph of what is believed to be the most accurate portrait of Columbus in existence, and placed beside it a photograph of the great admiral's living descendant, the Duke de Veragua, the family likeness between the two men being quite apparent. In conclusion, the General presented the Society with a fragment of the house in which

Columbus was said to have been born, near Genoa, and of the house in which he had lived for several years, near Madrid.

The reading of the paper was enthusiastically applauded, and General Wilson was tendered a cordial vote of thanks for his pleasing address.

The Society then adjourned.

Selections from Correspondence and Papers

LAID BEFORE THE SOCIETY MAY 14, 1884.

From Secretary of State Frelinghuysen.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1884.

Wm. Nelson, Esq., Recording Secretary, etc.

SIR—Your letter of the 28th ultimo, transmitting a resolution of the Historical Society of New Jersey, has been received. The subject to which the resolution relates, the resumption of the publication of the papers collected by the late Peter Force, interests me greatly; and in communicating it to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives I have taken occasion to express the wish that the project may meet with their favorable consideration.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,
FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

From United States Senator McPherson.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1884.

Wm. Nelson, Esq., Secretary.

MY DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 21, containing resolution of the New Jersey Historical Society, and promise hearty co-operation in securing the passage through Congress of the bill in question.

Your ob't serv't,
J. R. McPHERSON.

From Representative Wm. Walter Phelps.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1884.

Wm. Nelson, Esq., Secretary, etc.

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 21st is at hand, enclosing resolutions offered by Gen. Stryker, and adopted by the New Jersey Historical Society on the 17th inst., urging the publication by Congress of the Peter Force archives, from 1777 to 1783. I am decidedly in favor of affording to the students of American history the largest assistance in the prosecution of their work. Had I any doubt as to the merits of this measure its endorsement by so distinguished a body as the New Jersey Historical Society, which is second to none in the country in usefulness or influence, would decide the question with me in favor of the project commended by the resolutions you send me. I shall cheerfully aid in securing the appropriation needed for this worthy cause.

Truly Yours,
WM. WALTER PHELPS.

B. F. Stevens, Esq., of London, England.

WASHINGTON, 28 April, 1884.

DEAR MR. NELSON—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 13, addressed to me in London, and I desire to return my sincerest thanks for the honor conferred on me by the New Jersey Historical Society in electing me one of its honorary members. I also return my thanks for the set of the New Jersey Archives, seven volumes. . . . I venture to hope your committee will repeat your recommendation to Congress touching the papers in the European Archives. . . . The State Department feel a deep interest in the matter. With warmest regards I am, dear Mr. Nelson,

Always yours faithfully,
B. F. STEVENS.

From the Hon. Edwin Salter.

TREASURY DEP'T, FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
April 5, 1884.

Wm. Nelson, Esq., Secretary, etc.

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of the 2d inst., I would state that the Loyalist names were obtained from the advertising columns of the old Collins's *New Jersey Gazette.* The minutes of the Council of Safety I found were not a safe guide. My list was not made as complete as I desired, but it will furnish a starting point for someone to hereafter pursue the subject. You speak of such reading not being pleasant to some. It was so at both ends of the line; the loyalists cherishing such intense hatred of the rebels left behind. This, however, now is nearly ended. I was in hopes that some offshoot of Jersey families had carried family history with them, but this seems not to have been the case. On the contrary, I receive letters from various parts of the Dominion asking for information of Jersey and other families. . . . I have preserved a set of these St. John articles, which begin with notices of families of New Jersey Loyalists, to paste in a scrapbook and send to the New Jersey Historical Society.

Yours truly,

EDWIN SALTER.

From the Same.

FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, TREAS. DEPT.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9th, 1884.

Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq., Cor. Sec'y N. J. Hist. Society.

DEAR SIR—Having been for some time interested in obtaining the history of the first settlers of Monmouth County, N. J., it occurred to me that it was possible a considerable amount of information might be preserved among descendants of New Jersey loyalists, who went to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the time of the evacuation of New York, 1783. Last year was the centennial of the landing of the loyalists at St. John, and the event was commemorated by

appropriate exercises, addresses by distinguished men and other proceedings. Thinking it an opportune time to make an effort to obtain the information I desired, I commenced a series of articles in the *Daily Sun,* of St. John, giving sketches of the ancestry of some of the New Jersey loyalists who landed there in 1783. In preparing these articles I was, in part, guided by the list of grantees in 1783 of lots in St. John (formerly called Parr Town and Carleton), found in J. W. Lawrence's little historical work called, "Foot-Prints, or Incidents in the Early History of New Brunswick," which gives from 1,200 to 1,500 names to whom lots were granted at that time. I forward with this copies of the *Daily Sun* containing these articles. In the number of February 23, 1884, is given the names of between two and three hundred leading New Jersey Loyalists. Finding the citizens of that Province were more or less interested in the subject, I extended the articles to include Loyalists from other States.

Yours truly,

EDWIN SALTER.

Donations Received

SINCE JANUARY 17, 1884.

From Authors—Francis M. Boutwell: Old Highways and Landmarks of Groton, Massachusetts.—*William Brooks:* With Gregg in the Gettysburg Campaign.—*John Ward Dean:* Memoir of Col. Joseph L. Chester.—*E. J. Farmer:* The Resources of the Rocky Mountains.—*Alfred C. Fryer:* Cuthberht of Lindisfarne; His Life and Times.—*Daniel Goodwin:* The Dearborns; A discourse commemorative of the Eightieth Anniversary of the Occupation of Fort Dearborn.—*Rev. George S. Mott, D. D.:* Dedicatory Services of the Presbyterian Church of Flemington, N. J., and two sermons preached by the pastor.—*Theodocius T. Price:* Historical and Biographical Atlas of the New Jersey Coast. —*Rt. Rev. C. F. Robertson:* Early Days of the Church in Kansas City; Historical Societies in their Relation to local Historical Interest; The Necessary Things, a Sermon.—*Edwin Salter:* The First Families of St. John, N. B.—*Josiah B. Smith:* Genealogy of William Smith of Wrightstown, Bucks Co., Pa.—*Rev. Henry G. Tomkins:* Biblical Proper Names, Personal and Local, illustrated from sources external to Holy Scripture.—*Hon. Garret D. W. Vroom:* Annual Message of the Mayor of the City of Trenton, 1883.

From the United States Department of Agriculture.—Report of the Commissioner for 1883; Report of the Area of Winter Grain, Condition of Farm Annuals, Freight rates, etc.; Report on the Distribution of Corn and Wheat, March, 1884.

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From the United States Bureau of Statistics.—Quarterly Report, relating to Imports, Exports, Immigration and Navigation for three months, ending June 30, 1883; The same, showing Imports and Exports for the same time; The same, for three months, ending December 31, 1883.

From the United States Department of the Interior.—Tenth Census of the United States, Vol. 1.

From the United States Patent Office.—The Official Gazette, Vol. XXVI, Nos. 3 to 13; Vol. XXVII, Nos. 1 to 5; Alphabetical list of Patentees, December 31, 1883.

From United States Treasury Department.—Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

From Societies.—American Antiquarian Society: Proceedings, Vol. III, New Series, Part 1.—*American Philosophical Society:* Proceedings, Vol. XXI.—*American Museum of Natural History:* Bulletin of, Vol. I, No. 5; Report of 1884.—*Buffalo Historical Society:* Captain David Wilkeson; The Pioneer Steamboats on Lake Erie, by Wm. Hodge. —*Bostonian Society:* Proceedings of, January 8, 1884.—*Chicago Historical Society:* Biographical Sketch of Enoch Long, by Harvey Reid; Historical Collections, Vol. II; The Edwards Papers, Historical Collections, Vol. III.—*Essex Institute:* Historical Collections, Vol. XX, Nos. 7 to 12 inclusive.—*German Society of the City of New York:* Annual Report for 1883.—*Massachusetts Historical Society:* Proceedings of, Vol. XX.—*Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences:* Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 4.—*New England Historic Genealogical Society:* Proceedings of, January 2, 1884; Memorial Biographies, Vol. III; Historical and Genealogical Register, Nos. 149, 150.—*New York Genealogical and Biographical Society:* The Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. XV, No. 2.—*Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia:* Proceedings of, for 1883.—*Oneida Historical Society:* Historical Fallacies regarding Colonial New York, by Douglass Campbell.—*Historical Society of Pennsylvania:* The Pennsylvania Magazine of History,

Vol. VII, No. 4; and Vol. VIII, No. 1; List of Members of the Hibernian Society and of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, 1771–1884.—*Philadelphia Mercantile Library Company:* Bulletins, Vol. I, No. 6, 7; Sixty-First Annual Report.—*Rhode Island Historical Society:* Proceedings of, 1883–4; Memoir of Usher Parsons, M. D.—*Royal Historical Society of London:* Transactions of, New Series, Vol. I, Part IV.—*St. Louis Public School Library:* Bulletin, No. 27.—*Waterloo (N. Y.) Historical Society:* The Birthplace of Sa-Go-Ya-Wat-Ha, or the Indian Red Jacket, by George S. Conover.—*Western Reserve Historical Society:* The Glacial Boundary in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, by Fredrick G. Wright.—*Webster Historical Society:* The Webster Centennial, Proceedings of Society, October 12, 1882.—*Wisconsin Historical Society:* Charter and Revised Statutes.—*Wyoming Historical and Geological Society:* Circular of Inquiry; Ross Memorial, Sterling Ross and Ruth Trippe Ross.

From Colleges—Harvard College: Reports of the President and Treasurer for 1882–3.—*Cornell University:* Ithaca and its Resources; The Cornell Register, 1883; The Library of Cornell University, Vol. I, No. 9.—*Rutgers College:* Catalogue for 1883–4; Report of Scientific School, 1883.

From the State of California.—Annual Report of the State Board of Horticulture of California, including Report of the Inspector of Fruits.

From the State of Massachusetts.—Report of the Librarian of the State Library for 1883, with supplement to catalogue.

From the City of Boston.—Report of the Record Commissioners, containing Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, 1630 to 1699.

From the City of St. Paul.—Grand opening of the Northern Pacific Railway, Celebration at St. Paul, Minnesota, 1883.

From the New York Chamber of Commerce.—Address at the Unveiling of the Statue of Washington, by George W. Curtis, November 26, 1883.

From the New Jersey State Normal School.—Report of the Board of Trustees for 1883.

From the Newark Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.—The 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Annual Reports.

From the New York Meteorological Observatory.—Abstract of Registers from Self-Recording Instruments, for January, February and March, 1884.

From Edison Electric Light Company.—Bulletins, 1884.

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From Dr. Ephraim Clark.—Aquahonga; Proceedings of the Bi-Centennial Celebration of Richmond County, Staten Island, N. Y., 1883.

From Samuel S. Clark, M. D.—Historical Discourse, relating to the First Presbyterian Church, of Belvidere, N. J., by Rev. Wm. A. Holliday.

From H. W. Clark.—Report of the New York Commission of the Boundary Lines between New York and Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

From George H. Cook, LL. D.—Report of the State Geologist for the year 1883.

From C. W. Darling.—Transactions of the Oneida Historical Society, at Utica, 1881; Men of Early Rome and address before the same, by D. E. Wager.

From Thomas Devoe.—Manuals of the Corporation of the City of New York, by T. D. Valentine, for 1858 and 1859.

From Daniel Draper.—Abstract from Registers from Self-Recording Instruments, January, February and March, 1884.

From John B. Dunbar.—Report of a trip made in behalf of the Indian Rights Association of the South West, by S. C. Armstrong; Address to the public in behalf of the Civilization of the Indians of the United States; Report of the Executive Committee of the Indian Rights Association, 1884; Report of a visit to the Sioux Reservation, Dakota, by Herbert Welsh.

From Henry T. Dusenberry.—Speech of Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, on Bill for Relief on Fitz-John Porter; Speech of Hon. H. W. Slocum, on the same.

From Daniel Goodwin, Jr.—Illinois and the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by William Bross, 1884.

From Hon. Samuel A. Green, M. D.—Report of the Soldiers' Home, in Massachusetts, at Chelsea, 1883; Proclamation of a Day of Fasting and Prayer, by Governor George D. Robinson, of Massachusetts; Proceedings of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund at New York, October 3, 1883; Poem, by Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, 1701; The Voice of a Tree, by Elizur Wright.

From Hon. Phineas Jones.—The War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol. X, Part 1.

From Anthony Q. Keasbey.—United States Circuit Court, District of New Jersey, American Bell Telephone Company *vs.* Overland Telephone Company, Defendant; Answer and Proofs.

From E. Q. and G. M. Keasbey.—The New Jersey Law Journal, Vol. VII, Nos. 1 to 4.

From Hon. John R. McPherson.—Reports of the Secretary of War, 1880-83, inclusive, 19 Vols; Report of Secretary of the Interior, 1881–82; Report of Tariff Commissioners, 1881–82; The Existing Tariff and the Free List, 884; Abridgment of President's Message, 1884, by Benjamin Perley Poore; Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1882–83; Report of Postmaster General, 1882–84; Report of Secretary of the Treasury, 1882; Report on Commerce and Nav-

igation, 1882–83; Report on Commercial Relations, 1880–81; U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey, by F. V. Hayden; Report of Commissioner of Education, 1881; Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1880; Bulletins of the same; Report of the U. S. Entomological Commission, 1880–81; Report of the U. S. Board to test Iron, etc., 1881; Report of the U. S. Attorney General, 1882–83; Decisions of the U. S. Comptroller of the Treasury. 1882; Papers on Foreign Relations; Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1883; Report of the Directors of the Mint, 1883; Report on the Sorghum Sugar Industry, 1882; Report on Forrestry, by Frank B. Hough, 1882; Report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, 1881; Report of the U. S. Geological Survey, by J. W. Powell, 1880–81; Contributions to American Ethnology, Vol. V; Report on the Tornadoes of May 29th and 30th, 1879, by S. P. Findley, 1881; Problem of Inter-Oceanic Communication by way of the American Isthmus, by John T. Sullivan; Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, Part III; Statutes of the U. S. of America, 1882–83; Memorial Address on Life and Character of Fernando Wood, 1881; The same of Wm. M. Lowe, 1883; The same of Godlove S. Orth, 1883; The same of Robert M. A. Hawk, 1883; The same of Michael P. O'Conner, 1883; The same of James A. Garfield, 1882; Official Army Register for 1883 and 1884; Register of the Navy of the United States for 1883; The same for 1884; Report of the Commissioners for erecting a monument at Yorktown; Report on the undervaluation of Wool and Woolen Yarns, 1884; Report on the Occupation of the Congo River, in Africa, 1884; Report on the Condition of the Sioux and Crow Indians, 1884; Report on the Mississippi River Improvements, 1884; Statistical Abstract of the United States, November 6, 1883; Journal of Joint Committee on Reconstruction, 1865; Bill to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy, 1884.

From William Nelson.—Journal of the General Conference

of the M. E. Church, May, 1880; Autographs; Canvass (MS.) of Third Ward of City of Newark, 1864; The Normal Principle of Education, Address by John C. Harkness; The Philobiblion, No. 5; Banvard, or Adventures of an Artist; Nord Amerika in Ruslands Armen; The Coin Chart Manual, 1860; Record of Board of Supervisors of Livingston County, Illinois, 1876; Catalogue of Pennington Seminary, 1880; Oration, by John C. Thompson, July 4, 1828; History of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad Lease, 1873; The Catholic Family Almanac, 1876; Illustrated London News, 7 Numbers; Harper's Weekly, 5 Numbers; lot of old street ballads; lot of play-bills of the old Newark Theatre, 1857-8; "The Word of Life so near," a sermon, by J. Romeyn Berry; Discourse on the death of Dr. Channing, by H. W. Bellows; Discourse on the death of Rev. Dr. Foller, by W. E. Channing; University of the South—Address by Rev. W. M. Green; Report of Society for promotion of Collegiate Education at the West, 1849; Speech of Mr. Stewart on the Tariff, 1844; Catalogue of Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J., 1875; In the matter of Jay Cooke and others—Catalogue of assets, etc.; Report of Board of Publication of Presbyterian Church, 1864; Minutes of Grand Lodge of O. F. of N. J., 1880.

From Rt. Rev. M. J. O'Farrell.—Atti della Societa Ligure di Storia Patria; Atti della Ottava Riunione degli Scienziati Italiani, tenuta in Genova, 1846; History of the Reformation of the Church of England, by Gilbert Burnet; Life of Cardinal Wolsey, by Richard Fiddes, D. D., 1724; Universal History, from the earliest account of time to the present, 1744; History of England, by Mr. Rapin, 1743; Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, 1704; Description of the Empire of China, by P. F. B. DuHalde, 1737; Historiæ Patriæ Monumenta Edita jussu Regis Caroli Alberti, 1853.

From Rev. S. D. Peet.—The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, Vol. VI, No. 12.

From C. G. Rockwood.—Trow's New York City Directory for 1880–81–82.

From John E. Rowe.—Proceedings of the Board of Freeholders of Essex Co., N. J., from 1874 to 1883.

From Edwin Salter.—Bi-Centennial Celebration of the New Jersey Legislature, 1883, and names and notices of the first settlers of Monmouth County, N. J.

From John C. Smock.—Cape May as a Health Resort.

From William A. Whitehead.—Report of New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission, 1882–83; Newspaper Press of the United States, by S. N. D. North; A Law Establishing the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb of New Jersey; By-Laws of the same; Report of the Home for Aged Women, 1883; Report of the Western Union Telegraph Company, 1883.

From John Whitehead.—The Morristown Record.

From S. W. Whitlock.—The Voyage and Adventures of William Moraley, Gent.

From Unknown.—Official dispatches and letters of Rear Admiral Du Pont, 1883; Speech of Hon. Theodore Lyman, in House of Representatives on bill for relief of Fitz-John Porter, 1884.

MEMORIAL

OF

SAMUEL ALLINSON,

"The Philanthropist of New Jersey."

BY JOHN F. HAGEMAN.

Read before the New Jersey Historical Society by request, at Newark, May 14th, 1884.

MEMORIAL OF

SAMUEL ALLINSON.

Samuel Allinson, whose recent death made a vacancy in the Executive Committee and in the membership of this Society, was born in the city of New York on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1808. His father's name was James, son of Samuel Allinson, and Martha his wife, daughter of David Cooper, of Woodbury, N. J.

He was named after Samuel Allinson, a prominent lawyer of Burlington County, N. J., who, by the appointment of the Provincial General Assembly, compiled and published in 1776 an edition of the laws of the Province from the surrender of the Government to Queen Anne in 1702 to January 14th, 1776, now known as "Allinson's Edition"—a book of much value in every law library, and especially interesting in illustrating the legislation of the Colony prior to the Revolution, a portion of which, though modified and amended, still stands on our present statute books. The compiler's copy used by him in his law library, is, at this time, the property of his grandson, D. Cooper Allinson, a member of the New Jersey Bar, residing in Trenton.

His mother, wife of James Allinson, was Bernice, daughter of James and Rebecca Chattin.

Samuel Allinson, the lawyer and compiler, had a large family of children, remarkable for their strong minds and physical

endurance. William, the eldest, lived to be 75 years of age; Mary, 91 years; David, 84 years; Elizabeth (blind from her birth), 81 years; James (the father of the subject of this sketch), 33 years; Sibyl, 76 years; Margaret, 76 years; Samuel, 75 years; John Cooper, 26 years, and their mother, Bernice, 78 years.

James Allinson and Bernice his wife, removed from New York to Philadelphia when their son Samuel was only three months old; and Philadelphia was Samuel's home until his majority in years. When he was two and a half years old his father died; and he was sent to Friends' Boarding School at Westtown, in Chester County, Pa., when he was about nine years old. While at school he was placed at the head of his class for good reading—an accomplishment for which he was always noted throughout his adult life. He was a mischievous little boy, but was always kind and affectionate to his widowed mother. A simple instance of his speaking hastily to her in his boyhood was a life-long recollection which caused him painful regret.

On account of delicate health he spent several summers in the country on farms. His mind was early turned to the study of medicine, and he served a full apprenticeship with John Elliott, a druggist in the apothecary business, in Philadelphia. He studied late at night and early in the morning, so as not to interfere with his duties in regular business hours; and he read extensively with the aid of a good memory and a discriminating mind.

The family of Allinsons were rigid members of the Religious Society of Friends, and Samuel was thoroughly indoctrinated and trained up in the tenets, maxims and habits of that Society. Remembering the high moral tone of that school and the peculiar disfavor it has uniformly exhibited against oppression, cruelty and injustice among men, without distinction of nationality, race or color, it will readily be seen how the education and early training of Samuel Allinson developed in him that kind, modest, self-sacrificing, philanthropic and

beautiful Christian life which claims our commemoration to-day.

When he attained the age of twenty-one years and was free from the restraints of minority, his health admonished him to seek employment in the open air; and in the spring of 1830 he removed to a farm near Yardville, then in Burlington County, in this State, now Mercer, but quite near the Burlington County line, in the township of Hamilton. On that beautiful farm known as "Locust Hill," he continued to reside till his death, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits, and ornamenting his grounds and residence with choice trees and shrubbery, so that he was surrounded with much that was beautiful in nature, designed to make his home a happy one.

His mother had come to the farm with him, taking charge of the household until his marriage in 1839 to Elizabeth, daughter of R. John Alsop, of Malden, England. By this marriage he had five children, two of whom died in infancy. This wife died in 1850; and he was married again in 1855, to Anne, daughter of Josiah Tatum, of Woodbury, N. J.; and by her he had three children.

Mr. Allinson was a farmer of the first-class, and was also a successful fruit-grower. His industry and general intelligence, and his purity of life attracted the attention of his neighbors and friends, and several of them applied to him to allow their sons to live with him, both to learn how to farm profitably and to enjoy the advantage of his daily companionship.

One of those who had spent a portion of his boyhood with Mr. Allinson on his farm in that way, and who has lived near him ever since and known him well, wrote of him in 1883, as follows: "In all that time there has been nothing but kindness and loveliness of character to be seen in him. I never heard an angry word out of his lips, nor an improper one—never knew him to do an unkind or selfish act—never found anything covert or doubtful about him. He was always the one man,

walking by the Golden Rule, 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you,' and 'Esteeming others better than himself,' whose humility went before honor, and the impress of whose character was powerful to influence others. There were no hitches—no pauses in his life of good deeds. You could point to no flaws, for he did not walk in darkness, but had the Light of Life, and none that loved God were ashamed of him."

Samuel Allinson was throughout his life an avowed, consistent temperance man. When quite a boy he chanced to see the disfigured body of a drowned man, whose death was the result of the excessive use of strong drink, and he resolved that when old enough he would take the pledge never to touch that which caused such sad effects. He kept his promise, took the pledge and ever observed it with scrupulous fidelity —ever totally abstaining from intoxicating drinks, tobacco and impure language.

When taken at midnight at home with the sudden illness which terminated his life before morning, in the absence of medical assistance, his friends offered him a little brandy. He first objected, but being urged, he said, "Well, I have never taken a drop in my life, perhaps this may do me no harm," and he drank it.

The first summer on his farm he gave his harvest hands home-made beer. The next year he gave them cider, but the effect of the cider was so bad that he determined never to give anything of the kind again; and though he had difficulty in procuring the needed workmen without it, he persevered in spite of the drinking usages in harvest seasons then prevalent in the country, and he achieved the reform. Thus for over fifty years he was a steadfast and prominent temperance man, known and respected as such in the community in which he lived and among strangers with whom he mingled when from home.

Mr. Allinson was a valued and influential member of the Religious Society of Orthodox Friends; and the schools and

college under the care of Friends sought his counsel with great confidence in his ripe judgment and his interest in the cause of liberal education. The personal piety of members of this religious society is more easily guaged by those who are within than by those who are without its pale; nevertheless, taking "good works" as the evidence of faith, it is not difficult to discern in the daily walk and conversation, and in the manifold good works of Samuel Allinson, that he was a pious and enlightened Christian of high order.

Without any high sounding creed we have reason to credit him and his Society, with "*professing faith in God, the Father, and* JESUS CHRIST, *His Eternal Son, the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, One God, blessed forevermore, and acknowledging the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine Inspiration.*"

The mind of Mr. Allinson was imbued with a knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures. He made them "the Man of his counsel and the Guide of his youth." He made it an inflexible rule to read with his family a chapter in the Bible immediately after breakfast every morning, and often at other hours of the day. His correspondence and his public reports and reform papers very often contained one or more verses of Scripture, or reference to them by verse, chapter and book.

Mr. Allinson was of course opposed to American Slavery, as it existed before the late civil war. He could not be otherwise than opposed to the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, and he was bold to avow his sentiments on these subjects. His opposition was so strong that he abstained from the use of slave produce, and denied himself all luxuries unless he knew they were the product of honest and compensated labor.

So too, in accordanee with the principles of his religion he was opposed to war and warmly advocated peace and the settlement of international differences by arbitration.

An expression of his extreme views on this subject was contained in a letter which he wrote after returning home from

the annual meeting of this Society, in January, 1883, at which a resolution had been adopted recommending our National Congress to pass the bill then pending, in aid of battle field monuments. The letter is as follows:

"YARDVILLE, N. J., 1st Mo., 18, 1883.

"*My old friend, J. F. Hageman*—I have just written to our worthy President, S. M. Hamill, that in my solitary ride home this evening, I could not avoid some feelings of reproach that I did not say what I thought when the vote was taken on the resolution about battle-field monuments; that peace has nobler, loftier victories than those of war, and more worthy of notice and commemoration by a Historical Society. It seems to me that Congress could better appropriate money in awakening or evincing gratitude to the educators of our people, and to Peabody, Tulane and others for their generous use of funds in lifting ignorant and debased masses into the light of Christian intelligence and virtue, than by emblazonry of deeds of blood.

"I would prefer that the nation should erect a monument to the memory of Kund Iverson, the son of a Norwegian emigrant, in Wisconsin, who would not consent to stay from Sabbath-school, but suffered drowning from some evil boys, because he would not join them in robbing an orchard, than to set one on any Aceldama in the land.

"What patriotic heroism was loftier than that evinced in the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation? 'I promised it to my God,' said Lincoln, and he did it.

"Secretary Fish was a benefactor to our race through all time when he settled our Alabama difficulties by arbitration rather than by its brutal alternative. The histories of Christian peoples ought not to be mere recitals of wars.

"I told S. M. H. that I am suffering feelings of humiliation for lack of outspoken convictions which need not have hurt anyone.

"Truly thy friend,

SAMUEL ALLINSON."

While the sentiments disclosed in the above letter would be regarded as extreme, and perhaps morbid, if expressed by any other prominent and intelligent statesman, not belonging to the Religious Society of Friends, they only exhibit a rigid consistency in the life and character of Samuel Allinson.

The scope of Mr. Allinson's reading and investigations was broad. His time was well occupied in promoting his culture and scholarship. He loved poetry, and his mind was well stored with gems from the most select poems. He read his-

tory, both natural and political; and he placed a high value upon historic researches. He left a collection of ancient coins and minerals, which he had gathered, perhaps casually. He was something of an antiquarian, and had a taste for ethnological investigation and study.

The traces of the presence and settlement of the Indians in a former period, upon the farm he was cultivating—the mounds in his park, and the Indian axes, knives and arrows of stone found in his fields, stimulated him to study with interest the history of the New Jersey Indians; and this, with other pursuits of study, turned his attention to historical societies, and especially to this one, in which he was elected a resident member in the year 1866; and he has ever been appreciated as one of its most intelligent and useful members, filling an important place on the Executive Committee from 1871 until his death. In 1874, he was elected an honorary member of the Historical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. He frequently made little contributions to this Society of New Jersey, sometimes by antiquarian and rare reminiscences, documents and manuscripts, and sometimes by more elaborate original papers. In 1875, he read before this Society an interesting and elaborate paper respecting the New Jersey Indians. This paper was published in the fourth volume of the "Proceedings" (Second Series).

I will not dwell upon the history of Samuel Allinson's quiet and useful life as a citizen farmer, in which his Christian virtues and business capacity commanded the love and admiration of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. He was charged with private trusts in the management of private estates. He was the man to whose honesty and capacity everybody who knew him confided. He was never found wanting. He was a tower of strength in every cause he espoused. His culture, his good sense, his general intelligence, his purity and simplicity of character were all so well known throughout the community in which he lived and

labored, that it is not surprising that his death has called forth the sweetest strains of eulogy upon his life and character.

But I wish now to present him as he has appeared for the last twenty years of his life, in a more public and higher sphere of activity. Though his characteristic modesty and self-abnegation would not allow his left hand to know what his right hand did; though he never asserted his own efficiency or his sacrifices, nor sounded his own praise, nor sought any reward for his labors or reimbursement for money he expended for the public good, he has not been able to obliterate his foot-prints in the broad field of *humane and philanthropic labor.*

In this great field, Samuel Allinson, by his indefatigable perseverance, by his irrepressible humanity, by his intelligent and enthusiastic conversation and correspondence with Governors and legislators, with judges and lawyers, with ministers and laymen, with keepers of prisons and jails, and with leading philanthropists in all our States, secured an influence upon successive Governors and legislators and their constituency which has probably never been equalled in New Jersey —not even by Miss Dix.

The grand results which he has achieved may be seen in the important reforms effected in the discipline and government of our prisons and jails, in the educating of the people to a higher appreciation of the principles involved in the administration of penal justice, and pre-eminently in the establishment of those two grand State institutions designed to prevent crime and to reform juvenile offenders, viz.: the "Reform School for Boys," at Jamesburg, and the "Industrial School for Girls," near Trenton.

Leaving the full details of his labors to his biographer, I will, on this occasion, be permitted to give only an epitome of Mr. Allinson's efforts and success in this interesting department of humane activity and self-denial.

In the year 1863, Samuel Allinson was a member of the Grand Jury of Mercer County; and at his suggestion that

body made a visit of inspection to the somewhat notorious Mercer County jail. Its character had been arraigned before, and its defects had been brought to public notice, while Charles Lewis was there confined for the murder of James Rowand, of Princeton. This visit disclosed what an insecure, ill-adapted and miserable prison it was, in which there was little or no distinction of sex or guilt, and no discrimination between convicted felons, and those who were detained for indictment, or as witnesses for the State. It impressed the inquest as a shameful burlesque of primitive justice—as a disgraceful public nuisance; and the grand jurors presented the said jail to the Court and the County as a nuisance. That presentment was inspired and drawn by Samuel Allinson, and from that time he never ceased to agitate jail and prison reform, and he began to make the subject of crime and criminals, especially the condition of youthful offenders, who were left without instruction or care by parents or by the State, a matter of study, and his life work.

In 1864, having enlisted the sympathy of two Quaker friends, he took them with him on a visit to the Essex County Jail, expecting to find connected with it, a "Reform School" for boys, but they found the institution in bad condition—the adult and juvenile offenders, dirty and all mixed in together, with little or no reformatory provision made. He immediately sought Gov. Parker, who, although his message was in the hands of the printer, promised Mr. Allinson that he would insert in it a clause as requested, calling attention of the legislature to the subject of reform in jails and prisons. He sought interviews with members of the legislature, and had that portion of the message referred to a committee acceptable to him.

During that session of the legislature he was in almost constant attendance upon that body, interviewing and corresponding with its members and other leading men of the State, with a view of gaining their favorable consideration towards his philanthropic plans. And though some of his letters were

never answered and some of his appeals were treated with indifference, he never despaired, but sometimes was a little disheartened.

It had been about ten years since a former legislature had abandoned the projected building of the House of Refuge, at Kingston, repealed the act authorizing its construction and razed its rising walls to the ground, as though the reform of the juvenile delinquents of the State and a home for the little waifs and homeless children were unworthy of the protection and assistance of the State. Doubtless Mr. Allinson encountered some of those legislators who had voted to abandon the scheme of providing that first House of Refuge projected in 1851. Nevertheless he captured the committee, to whom that portion of the Governor's Message had been referred, and they asked him to write a report and resolution on the subject, which he did for them, and they were adopted by both the Senate and the Assembly by a unanimous vote.

The importance of these resolutions, which were drawn by Mr. Allinson and passed by the legislature, in their relation to the *Reform School* for boys and the *Industrial School* for girls are worthy of remembrance:

"*Be it Resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey,* That the Governor be authorized to appoint three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be carefully to inquire into the character and influences of institutions in other States, designed for the reformation of criminals or vagrant youth, and from their experience to collate a system of reform, which they shall deem best adapted to the wants of New Jersey; to ascertain the probable number of children whose courses of life demand the care of the State, and the manner in which criminal youth are at present dealt with; to propose such laws as may be necessary for the establishment of a suitable school or schools, and to report to the Governor the result of their labors in order that he may present it to the Legislature at its next session."

This was precisely what Mr. Allinson desired. He conferred with Governor Parker as to whom he should appoint on the Commission, and the Governor appointed George T. Cobb, Phineas B. Kennedy and Samuel Allinson.

Mr. Allinson immediately waited personally upon the other

members of the committee at their homes, and began to elaborate his views of the work to be done and endeavored to infuse into them some of his own enthusiasm. He had their sympathy, but notwithstanding his modesty he could not escape having to take the laboring oar of the committee. He drew circulars and had them printed and addressed them to the appropriate officials in the several counties of the State in order to obtain the desired statistics. The Committee visited the reform institutions of New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and examined the plans and details of the several classes of prisons and reformatories; and also studied the history and workings of similar institutions in England, France and Germany. The result of their labors during the year was embodied in an able and interesting report to the Governor, signed by the Committee, but understood to have been drawn by Mr. Allinson. That report was printed as an official State document, and was widely read, and its influence felt throughout the State. The committee united in preferring as model institutions—1. The State Reform Farm School, at Lancaster, Ohio, for boys under fourteen years of age. 2. The Massachusetts Nautical Ship, for boys above that age. 3. The Industrial School for girls, at Lancaster, Mass. The reasons assigned for these preferences were eloquently and forcibly expressed by Mr. Allinson in that report.

On the sixth of April, 1866, the legislature, educated and influenced by the indefatigable labors, I dare say pre-eminently, of Samuel Allinson, adopted the report, and passed an act entitled "An Act to establish and organize the State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," requiring it to be a farm school, and admitting boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years, thereby avoiding another school or ship for boys over fourteen years of age.

That is the present excellent institution known as the "State Reform School for Boys," at Jamesburg, of which Samuel Allinson was a Trustee from its organization till his

death. He also held the offices of Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, at different times. He watched and fostered it with unflagging devotion. Six successive Governors honored him with their confidence, and kept him on its watch-tower; and out of a pure love for the humanity that is enshrined within it, he consented, at no little self-sacrifice to devote his years to its guardianship and perpetuity.

A twin sister of the Reform School for Boys, which also stands as a monument of Mr. Allinson's philanthrophy, is the "State Industrial School for Girls," which was established by an act of the legislature of April 4th, 1871. This institution did not appeal quite so strongly to the public sense of need as the school for boys; and it probably never would have been established if the other had not preceded it; and perhaps, for the reason that it had not so many friends and advocates as the other, Mr. Allinson gave such special attention to it. He was President and member of the Board of Managers of this school from its organization in 1871 till his death.

In his first annual printed report to Gov. Randolph in 1872, as President of the Board, he says:

"The idea of the legislature in the establishment of the Industrial School for Girls, should, we think, be distinctly understood by the citizens of the State. It is not to be an orphan house, or a home for merely destitute children. Such institutions are wisely left to private benevolence. But when from the exposure of poverty, from neglect, or the direct evil training of parents, young girls are lapsing into a life of crime, and the poor-house or the prison seem the only immediate alternative—for such juvenile delinquents this school is designed as a refuge. Here in default of natural protectors, they are to be adopted as wards of the State, instructed in the arts of housewifery, in the ordinary branches of school learning, and in moral and religious duties."

These two State institutions, at the time of Mr. Allinson's death, were fully equipped and established by law, and were deeply implanted in the affections of the people of New Jersey, reflecting honor upon the State.

But the philanthropic heart of Mr. Allinson was not even satisfied with these noble achievements. He was and long had been yearning over the neglected condition and abuses of

the prison system, and had been laboring to reform the discipline and government of our State Penitentiary and our County Jails.

By a Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Assembly in 1868, obtained through the application of Mr. Allinson, a commission of three was appointed to examine into the system of discipline and government of the State Prison of this and of other States, and to report an improved plan of government, having special regard to economy and the reformation of the criminals, etc. The Governor appointed ex-Governors Haines and Fort and Samuel Allinson on that commission.

But simultaneously with this action, the legislature passed a bill drawn by Mr. Allinson, and which he had long been working for, and which is often called "Allinson's Commutation Law." This has been regarded among prison reformers as a very important law. It allows the term of sentence to be shortened by a record of good behavior on the part of the prisoner.

In pursuance of the commission just above mentioned, much laborious and difficult work was done by the committee during the year. It included a visit to all the jails in the State, and to the State prison and reformatories of this and other States, and a study of their character and management. The correspondence involved in this work was large; and it fell chiefly on Mr. Allinson; and he took ten of the counties of the State for visit and inspection, as his part of that branch of the work, and reported upon them.

In 1869, the committee presented a long and valuable report covering the whole subject, and recommending the *State prison* under a proper and efficient government for the punishment of those convicted of the higher crimes; and also recommended the House of Correction as an *intermediate prison* for those found guilty of offences of lesser turpitude. These, with the Reform Schools for boys and for girls, and with county and municipal jails as places of detention only,

constituted the general scope of the reforms which Mr. Allinson had been seeking to accomplish.

One result of this report was a reformation in the character and government of our county jails. The two schools for boys and girls were now established; the commutation act had been passed, and a general interest had been awakened on the punishment and prevention of crime.

An *Intermediate Prison*, or House of Correction, was now the burden of Samuel Allinson's mind. He regarded this as of supreme importance, and agitated it till March, 1877, when he procured the passage of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature, recommending an appointment by the Governor of three judicious citizens to report on the present prison system, and to report a plan for an *intermediate prison*, if thought best, with an act for its government. Gov. Bedle appointed Samuel Allinson, John Clement and F. H. Teese.

This committee, like preceding ones, made visits of inquiry throughout the States, to learn the character and usefulness of the various prisons and reformatories that had been tried.

After a thorough investigation, extended through a year, Mr. Allinson drew, in behalf of the committee, a long and admirable report, reviewing with great judgment and skill the whole prison system—its defects and wants, with wise recommendations; among them, a "House of Correction or State Reformatory for criminals of lesser turpitude, and for young offenders on first conviction."

Another important recommendation made, was that a Board of State Charities should be appointed with advisory power over all penal and charitable institutions of the State which are aided by the funds of the State. And with this report was submitted an act establishing the said State Reformatory as recommended. But the bill establishing the Reformatory was not passed by the legislature. The Intermediate Prison is still the want of our prison system. Public sentiment was fast coming to it, when Mr. Allinson laid his armor down. Who is there to take up this unfinished work of Mr. Allinson?

He had lived to see a "Council of Charities and Corrections" established by law in New Jersey. In 1882, he was appointed by Governor Ludlow on behalf of the State, a Commissioner to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, held at Madison, Wisconsin; and he attended.

Dr. E. M. Hunt wrote on the day of Mr. Allinson's death concerning him as follows: "I shall ever esteem it a blessing that I was often permitted to confer with him as to State and social interests near to his heart. With his guidance and assistance, I last winter procured a law authorizing the appointment of a Council of Charities and Corrections for this State. I am sure we shall yet see more fruit of his labors, for the dependent and criminal classes. A life well spent in the service of the Master and of our fellow-men."

In 1879, Mr. Allinson was appointed on a commission with ex-Senator Bettle and A. S. Meyrick, on the subject of *convict labor* in our State Prison. He was a useful member of the commission. The report was drawn by Mr. Meyrick, but with his cordial concurrence and signature.

I would fail to do justice to the memory of Samuel Allinson if I leave him with an influence and reputation confined to the State of New Jersey. His excellence and his usefulness were recognized and valued by leading public men of our country. He was appreciated by the association of the most distinguished philanthropists in our land, and became a coadjutor in their national prison reform work. He was a member of the National Prison Reform Association, of New York, and attended its congresses. He served as a director in a board of thirty of the most learned and distinguished citizens of this country, and served regularly for several years on a standing committee of that association, frequently as chairman, and writing their reports.

At those annual congresses, held in different States, the proceedings, containing reports on penal laws, papers on reform, on punishment and prevention of crime, addresses, dis-

cussions, etc., were published and made an annual volume, full of valuable information.

It was at these meetings where Samuel Allinson burnished his armor, and gathered wisdom from the experience of experts who had made those subjects their life-study and life-work.

In 1870, he attended the annual meeting of the National Prison Reform Congress, held at Cincinnati.

In 1873, he met with the Congress at Baltimore; and read there on behalf of the Standing Committee, an able paper on "Discharged Prisoners," which was listened to with marked attention.

In 1876, he met with the Congress at Steinway Hall, in the city of New York, and read an elaborate paper on "Scholastic and Industrial Education in Reform Schools." It was made a subject of discussion by the Congress, as other papers were; and Dr. Wines, the distinguished secretary of the association, referred to it in the following complimentary terms:

"I cannot sit down without expressing to my friend Allinson very hearty thanks for his admirable essay. It is a thoroughly practical paper, chosen not only 'from the well of English undefiled,' but from the better fountain of common sense and true wisdom. Comparisons are said to be odious and I will not indulge in them, but I think that the whole Congress, including the writers of all the other papers, will agree in the judgment that we have not had a better."

This paper was published in the volume of the proceedings of that meeting.

Mr. Allinson was accustomed also to write on the the subject of his life work in the local newspapers; and occasionally an article would appear over his initials in the *Friends' Review*, a journal published in Philadelphia.

In this notice of Mr. Allinson, I have not mentioned the names of other persons who sympathized with him, and greatly aided him in his arduous labors. Among the several governors and senators he found cheerful helpers. Perhaps

ex-Governor Haines ranked next to him in devotion to the reforms which he promoted. He had been in the same field before Samuel Allinson entered it, but if he were living to-day he would accord to Mr. Allinson the highest honor for hard and persevering work and a glorious success.

After a devotion of his energies to this broad philanthropy, in which New Jersey has especially received its fruits of twenty years' growth, his work was terminated by his sudden death at his home, on Locust Hill, on the 5th day of December, 1883, at the age of 75 years, less twenty days, leaving a widow, three daughters and two sons surviving him. He met death with perfect composure, sustained by a well assured Christian faith. That cheerful and intelligent face, that modest and dignified person, clothed in the Quaker costume, which is becoming so rare among our public men, will no longer be seen in our gatherings here, but his works will form a silver thread running through the history of New Jersey, which will often bring him to the notice of future generations.

The event of his death called forth numerous testimonials of sorrow from prominent public benefactors and philanthropists, and from associations to which he belonged at the time of his death.

Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, of Massachusetts, Corresponding Secretary of National Conference State Charities and Corrections, in a letter to a daughter of Mr. Allinson says:

"I last met your father with you at the Conference of State Charities and Corrections, in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1882. He was, I believe, the first citizen of New Jersey with whom I ever met or corresponded concerning those questions in which he was so deeply interested; and although I saw him much less frequently than I wished, he has always stood in my mind as the representative of your State in all that concerns philanthropy. He was indeed a philanthropist by nature as well as by his religious connections, for wherever I have found a Friend I have never failed to find a philanthropist. Your father was truly one of the founders of the Conference of State Charities and Corrections, and we could always rely upon him for excellent work in his own State, such as the Conference was designed to promote."

J. L. Milligan, Secretary of Conference of State Charities and Corrections, of Pennsylvania, says of him:

"His genial, generous nature always shone out in his words and acts. His works will follow him. He has left a deep impress upon the people of New Jersey and all who knew him."

His son, James Allinson, received a line from John G. Whittier, of Massachusetts, a few days after Mr. Allinson's death, saying:

"I am pained to hear of the death of thy dear father—a man whom I greatly loved and whose life and fine intellectual powers were so devoted to the welfare and Christian progress of humanity. * * * Accept my sympathy in the great bereavement and regard me as one who, though distant in body, in spirit sits with you in your circle of mourning. I am very truly thine and thy father's friend."

Mr. Whittier, also, in a letter to Mr. S. V. Nicholson, a neighbor of Samuel Allinson, bearing date "Oak Knoll, Denvers, Mass., 4 mo., 7, 1880," in reply to an invitation to attend the silver wedding of Mr. Allinson, said, among other pleasant things, this:

"I know Samuel Allinson, and though he will not like to hear it, I must say that I have found him on all occasions one of the wisest, truest and most efficient of Christian reformers and philanthropists, and that I regard it as good cause for thankfulness that I have been permitted in some degree to labor with him and share his friendship in the dark days of slavery, and amidst the perils of the fugitive slave law. His efforts in behalf of prison reform have been appreciated, not only in his native State, but throughout the civilized world, wherever good men endeavor to make the Sermon on the Mount a practical reality."

From the testimonials sent to the family in a minute adopted by the Trustees of the New Jersey State Reform School at Jamesburg, the following extract is pertinent and sufficient:

"Who in the State of New Jersey will fill the void caused by his (Samuel Allinson's) demise? Whither shall we turn to find one so unselfish, so self-sacrificing, so earnest and so willing to labor for the friendless and the neglected? We mourn the loss of our dear brother, so suddenly called from the counsels and labors of the world in which he had so long been a

co-laborer with us. Child-like in the simplicity of his manners; firm in manliness in adhering to his convictions of right, we are bereft of our guiding counsellor. In his labors to alleviate the condition of the inmates of prisons and county jails, he found boys of tender years, the youths of the State, confined in many cases for trivial offences, brought in contact with hardened criminals, listening to their blasphemous and wicked conversation. Here he conceived the idea of the establishment in the State of New Jersey of a school for the reformation of juvenile offenders. After years of effort and labor in educating public sentiment to its necessity, a commission was appointed to consider the matter; and he with Daniel Haines and other *confréres* located and established this school, which it has been his life-work since to develop. * * Up to his latest hours of life his philanthrophic heart beat in warm sympathy for this institution."

The Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls also paid a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Allinson in a long minute adopted by them. We append only a sentence or two from it:

"He was the projecter of the school, and it may not inappropriately be regarded as the outgrowth of the kindred institution at Jamesburg, with which his name and the impress of his benign character and efficient instrumentalities will be ever inseparable. He was our first and only President, embracing a period of twelve years."

It is due to the memory of Mr. Allinson to state that though he was strong and outspoken in his political principles, and always known as a decided Republican, he never betrayed a partisan spirit in the prosecution of his reform measures. He was in a sense, for many years a lobbyist, applying persistently to members of the legislature to favor his benevolent schemes; but he went without bribes and without partisanship, and asked for no compensation, and received no reward for his labors. His success was due in great measure to his unselfish character and the transparent purity of his purposes. I appeal to this Society, of which he was a most useful member, after all that has been said of him, whether Samuel Allinson is not justly entitled to be known as "The Philanthropist of New Jersey."

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OF THE

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TRENTON, January 15th, 1885.

The fortieth Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held this day, in the Supreme Court room in the State House, in this city. The President, the Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D. D., occupied the chair, with the Hon. JOHN T. NIXON, and the Hon. JOHN CLEMENT, Vice-Presidents, assisting.

The minutes of the last meeting, held at Newark, May 14th, 1884, were read by the Recording Secretary, WILLIAM NELSON, and approved.

After the reading of the minutes, the President of the Society remarked:

"Forty years ago, on a stormy day in January, 1845, the New Jersey Historical Society had its birth in the city of Trenton. A group of gentlemen, among whom were the late U. S. Senator W. L. Dayton, Chancellor Henry W. Green, and Judge Field, of the United States District Court, met in the City Hall, to take measures for the formation of a State Historical Society. It was the privilege

of the speaker to be present on that occasion. A committee was appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws, who reported, six weeks afterward, when the Society was fully organized. Chief-Justice Hornblower was chosen for President, and Judge Bradley, now of the Supreme Court of the United States, Recording Secretary. Death has made its inroads, and very few of those then present survive. Yet the Society has lived and prospered and has accomplished a most important work.

"The past year, however, has been marked by the removal of several distinguished members of this Society. The death of ex-Governor Marcus L. Ward, the able Chairman of our Executive Committee, and who was deeply interested in the welfare of the Society; Samuel Allinson, the philanthropist, another member of the same Committee and the author of a number of valuable papers; and still another, General N. N. Halsted, generous and genial, so suddenly and violently dashed out of life; and last, though not least, William A. Whitehead, our accomplished, able and efficient Corresponding Secretary, leaves a gap in our corps of officers not easily filled. No man was more profoundly impressed with the extent of the work to be done by the New Jersey Historical Society, or took a broader view of the field to be cultivated, than Mr. Whitehead. As a Corresponding Secretary it would be very difficult to find his superior. He was a man of method. When we came together in our annual and semi-annual meetings, he had everything in order to facilitate our work. The files of letters judiciously selected from a wide correspondence and read before the Society filled up many a pleasant and instructive hour, while numerous articles from his ready pen adorn the pages of our published Proceedings. While we miss the inspiration of his commanding presence, we may be thankful that for so many years he adorned the position he held and discharged the duties of his office so admirably. We may emulate his virtues, too, and imitate his zealous and faithful labors on behalf of the objects of this

Society. The Proceedings of the Society, its various other publications, so carefully prepared by him, and the eight volumes of the Archives of New Jersey, so satisfactorily edited by Mr. Whitehead, constitute a lasting monument to his memory. So, also, are the large and valuable historical library and collections, illustrating the history of New Jersey, filling the Society's rooms in Newark. No man has done more than he to bring the Society up to the status it has reached as one of the most successful historical societies of the country.

"We honor the memory of these distinguished members who have been taken away from us, and trust that their mantles may fall upon those who may fill their places."

On motion of Judge NIXON, the President was requested to reduce his remarks to writing and to permit them to be spread on the minutes.

THE SECRETARY read the list of gentlemen present at Trenton, on February 27th, 1845, to aid in framing the Constitution, as follows: Joseph P. Bradley, Newark, now Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; he was the first Recording Secretary of the Society. The Rev. Jonathan Cogswell, D. D., of New Brunswick; Edward Harris, Trenton; William B. Kinney, Newark; the Rev. Aaron A. Marcellus, Freehold; the Rev. Daniel V. Maclean, Freehold; the Rev. Nicholas Murray, Elizabethtown; Charles L. Pearson, Trenton; George Clinton Bush, Trenton; the Rev. Eli F. Cooley, Trenton; Richard S. Field, Princeton; Henry W. Green, Trenton; Archer Gifford, Newark; Thomas Gordon, Trenton; Samuel R. Hamilton, Trenton; Cortlandt Parker, Newark; Stacy G. Potts, Trenton; William P. Robeson, Belvidere; Jonathan J. Spencer, Moorestown; William A. Whitehead, Newark. Of the foregoing, only Judge Bradley and Mr. Parker survive. The following gentlemen enrolled their names the same day, but took no part in the framing of the Constitution: The Rt. Rev. George W. Doane, D. D., LL. D.,

Burlington; Charles King, Elizabethtown; the Rev. Andrew B. Patterson, Princeton; Joseph F. Randolph, Trenton; Governor Charles C. Stratton, Swedesborough. All are dead. Of sixty-four members enrolled May 7th, 1845, less than a dozen survive. Among them are the Rev. Dr. Hamill, President of the Society; Dr. S. H. Pennington, of Newark, one of the Vice-Presidents; the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States; Prof. John Maclean, Princeton; John Whitehead, of Morristown, and the Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, then of Newark but now of New York.

John F. Hageman, Esq., of Princeton, related some interesting reminiscences of the first meetings of the Society, in the early part of 1845, and the keen discussions over what then seemed very important, but now appeared to be trivial matters. He thought time had vindicated the wisdom of locating the Society's collections at Newark, a measure the expediency of which was much doubted at first by the members from the lower part of the State.

The Recording Secretary submitted the correspondence of the Society since the last meeting, and read some of the more interesting letters. He stated that, as usual, the correspondence had covered a wide range. The character of the letters received and answered showed that the Society is properly regarded by many persons as an association for the imparting of useful and interesting information. One of the chief ends of the Society is the collection of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, documents and information in every shape. A no less important function is the dissemination of the knowledge thus gathered. This is done largely by the correspondence carried on by the officers of the Society with those seeking for light on various matters. There is a continual interchange of this kind with kindred societies and institutions, which are regularly supplied with our published Proceedings. Letters of inquiry have been received as follows: From Capt. E. M. Heyl, U. S. A., Governor's Island, in relation to the

English ancestry or native place of the Heaths, of Amwell township, Hunterdon county; from Matthew Clarkson, asking where to find a portrait of Gov. Wm. Livingston; (Sedgwick's Life gives merely a silhouette); from Sheldon Reynolds, Secretary Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, asking about the Rev. Bernard Page, an Episcopal preacher at Wyoming, in 1772, and who is supposed to have been a resident of New Jersey at some time.* Other letters received, were from Gen. H. B. Carrington, in relation to his address, to be delivered at this meeting; from Gen. James Grant Wilson, of New York, kindly proposing to read a paper at the May meeting of the Society, on Judge Samuel Bayard, of New Jersey, 1765–1840. W. Noel Sainsbury, of London, wrote, accepting his election as an Honorary Member; from the Rev. Wm. V. V. Mabon, New Brunswick; John Moses, Trenton; James N. Stratton, Mount Holly; Dr. Milton Baldwin, of Newark; I. E. P. Plume, of Newark; Paul Tulane, of Princeton, and Enos Wilder, of Madison, accepting election as Resident Members. Mr. Joseph H. Hough, of Trenton, wrote, generously offering to furnish the Society with whatever reports it needed to complete its file of proceedings of the New Jersey Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., from 1786 to date; Henry Race, of Pittstown, N. J., sent an interesting manuscript, "The Pole of the Freeholders of the County of Hunterdon, taken by Christopher Search, one of the Clerks, October 9th, 1738." Other letters, transmitting donations, were received from Prof. George H. Cook; from George S. Conover, the Smithsonian Institution, etc. Governor Abbett wrote, in response to an invitation to be present at this meeting, that it would give him great pleasure to attend, if possible to do so. Senator Sewell wrote that his public duties at Washington would preclude his attendance to-day. Secretary of State Frelinghuysen replied to a letter

* Members having information on either of the above subjects will confer a favor by writing to the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Stephen Wickes, Orange, N. J.

of inquiry from the Secretary, in relation to matters presented by this Society to the notice of Congress.

THE PRESIDENT appointed G. D. W. Vroom, the Rev. Mr. Foster and S. H. Hunt, a COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE OFFICERS for the ensuing year.

THE TREASURER submitted a report of the receipts and expenditures of the Society since the previous meeting, showing a balance on hand, applicable to current expenses, of $1,109.54.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE reported that: "Since the last regular meeting, the Society has made all the progress that could be expected with the limited means at its command. The additions to its library have been quite as great as it has been usual to report upon these occasions, and the relations which it has maintained with other societies have been both friendly and profitable, as may be seen by the report submitted by the Committee on the Library. The Society can hope to preserve these relations only by doing its share in rescuing from oblivion that portion of the history of our common country which comes especially within its province, and by giving to others the benefit of its researches and its accumulations. During the forty years of our existence, which have just expired, we have been able to put in an accessible form, and to secure for future ages, in numerous safe depositories, nearly all the facts which make up the history of the first two centuries through which New Jersey has successfully passed. Our seven volumes of Archives, with the eighth, which will appear in the course of a few days, exhibit, in life-like forms, the men who, during the first hundred years of our existence, gave shape and character to the institutions which we have inherited. To the student of history they are invaluable, and to the general reader they afford unusual entertainment. Our seven volumes of Collections, embracing 'East Jersey under the Proprietors,' 'Life of Lord Stirling,' 'Provincial

Courts of New Jersey,' 'The Papers of Lewis Morris,' 'The Analytical Index,' 'The Records of the Town of Newark,' 'The Constitution and Government of New Jersey,' are all well known and held in high estimation by the students of American history. Our eighteen volumes of Proceedings, not only give us a continuous history of the Society, perpetuating the memory of those whose patriotism founded it, as well as of those who have since sustained it, but these volumes are also storehouses of valuable thoughts and interesting facts. It is in works of this character that the Society has occupied itself during the past forty years, and it is by these works that it has acquired the honorable position which it now holds among kindred associations. Every day the value of its collections is becoming better known, and every day its friendship and patronage are becoming more earnestly solicited. But while so much work has been accomplished, there is yet much to be done, and, in fact, for an institution of this nature the work can never come to an end. Since its foundation a generation has passed away and only one of its original corps of seventeen officers is now among the living. These forty years will be distinguished in the annals of our country, and the future historian and the future patriot, and, above all, the future Jerseyman, should not be left in ignorance concerning the smallest incident of this memorable period. To this end we are now laboring; and while we aim to make as complete as possible the early records of our State, we are endeavoring to collect, when it is comparatively easy to do so, everything appertaining to the history of the present day. The number of members who take an active interest in this matter is small, but the slow though constant additions to our collections, are making them, year by year, more valuable. It is earnestly hoped that this subject will attract more attention. and that, in time, the majority of our members will follow the example of those whose names appear in the list of donors found in the report submitted by the Committee on the Library.

"It is well known to every member of this Society that, since its regular meeting in May last, one of the small remnant of its founders, and a faithful officer for nearly forty years, has been taken from us. On the 8th of August last, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD died. On the 27th of February, 1845, he was elected Corresponding Secretary. It is the only office in this association which he ever held, but from the day of his appointment thereto, until the day of his death, his interest in it never for a moment flagged. During the last eight months of his life, while no longer able to occupy his seat in the library, he was still the leading spirit, and his counsel was as eagerly sought, and as gracefully imparted as ever. He died in the service of the Society, we are disposed to say, as we attempt to decipher the feeble and irregular tracings of the pencil with which he painfully completed the last work of his life—the eighth volume of the Archives of New Jersey, now passing through the press.

"Arrangements have been made by your Committee to place upon the records of the Society, at the next meeting, a portraiture of our late friend and leader, that shall do him greater justice than is possible within the narrow limits of this report. It can offend no one of us to be told, that by the death of Mr. Whitehead we are placed in the position of those who, having been long dependent on others, are suddenly thrown upon their own resources. Mr. Whitehead not only did a large part of our thinking, but performed nearly all our labor. He loved, however, to do it, and it would not have been characteristic of human nature to anticipate or stay him. But his activity did not render us indifferent to the welfare of the Society. We continued, in fact, to love it as much as ever, and with him at the helm we felt sure that adversity could never overtake us. It is a matter for congratulation upon this occasion, that he left us in a condition of comparative prosperity. That he should have toiled so long and so faithfully for this institution, and relieved

us of so many burdens, is a matter not to be forgotten. Let, then, the love which we have for his memory, with that which we have for the commonwealth, prompt us to renewed and more vigorous effort to exalt the reputation, and increase the usefulness of our Society.

"It is with pleasure that your Committee remarks the increasing disposition in our State to commemorate events of historic interest and importance. Thus, on September 1, 1884, the city of New Brunswick celebrated with great *eclat*, the centennial granting of its city charter. On November 13th last, the handsome monument erected on the Monmouth battle field, in honor of the battle fought there in 1778, was unveiled in the presence of one of the greatest gatherings ever seen in New Jersey. The bi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the Board of American Proprietors of East New Jersey, was observed with interesting exercises, at Perth Amboy, on November 25, 1884. The first settlement in the present bounds of Passaic County was made at Acquackanonk, the patent for which tract was granted March 16th, 1685 (N. S.). Accordingly, the Board of Chosen Freeholders of that county have taken steps to celebrate the bi-centennial of the granting of that patent, in March next."

THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY reported that: "The contributions to the collections of the Society, in the form of books, pamphlets and maps, during the last eight months have been very liberal, though not so large as those reported for the same period during the preceding year. The number of bound volumes added to the library is 102, and the number of pamphlets is 362, making the whole number of books now upon our shelves seven thousand four hundred and ninety-one. Among the pamphlets reported above are many unbound volumes, containing from one hundred and fifty to six hundred pages each, which it would be well to have bound, although quite accessible in their present form.

"It will be seen by examining the list of donors herewith presented that we continue to maintain a friendly correspondence with kindred societies, and that their publications are regularly transmitted to us. To the different departments of the Federal government, and to various colleges and institutions of learning we are indebted for oft-repeated favors. These acts of courtesy are always duly acknowledged, and as far as possible reciprocated.

"While we are reminded from time to time of the kindly feelings of many, if not most, of our corresponding and honorary members, it seems to us a matter of duty to say that among them we have regular and liberal contributors to our collections. Among these are Rev. C. D. Bradlee, D. D., of Boston; Hon. Samuel A. Green, M. D., of the same city, and Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D., of Crawfordsville, Indiana. The names of these gentlemen have, for several years past, appeared with great regularity in our lists of donors, and they are certainly entitled to our especial thanks.

"Our fellow-resident-members, actuated by feelings of love rather than by the dictates of courtesy, would all gladly empty their constantly accumulating treasures into our common store-house. Some of them have been doing so periodically and profitably. Others have intended, for a long time to do so, and the remainder are ready to accede to the propriety of doing so whenever called upon. Thus it will be seen that there is 'no telling' how soon the contents of the garrets will be diverted from the junk-shop to the rooms of this Society. Your Committee feel the importance of calling especial attention to the matter here alluded to. Pamphlets and manuscripts form the most valuable part of an historical library. They are the ore from which history is extracted, and oftentimes the more unsightly they may be, the finer and richer is their product. It is the bounden duty of every member of this Society to rescue them from the hands of the junk-dealer, but first, if possible, from that irresponsible kidnapper, the waste-basket, and we earnestly appeal to all

of you to think of the Historical Society, to think of the purpose for which it was established, whenever a pamphlet, new or old, valuable or worthless, comes, no matter how, within your reach. Every one can do something in this direction, and, incredible as it may seem, the work, if it may be so called, will gradually become a pleasure."

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS reported that the Proceedings of the last meeting, including Mr. Hageman's Memoir of the late Samuel Allinson, had been printed and distributed to the active members.

THE COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS reported that ten years ago, under the auspices of this Society, an act of the Legislature was drafted and passed by that body, providing for the taking of a fuller and more accurate census of the State than had been formerly taken under the State law. Next summer another census is to be taken. Under existing laws this census would be of comparatively little value. The Committee therefore recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society respectfully recommends to the Legislature the enactment of a law for the taking of the State census this year under an improved system, such as the experience of the past may suggest, and more directly under the control of the State authorities.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted by the Secretary to both Houses of the Legislature.

The report was received and the recommendation adopted.

THE COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL DOCUMENTS reported, through ex-Speaker Niles, the Chairman, that Volume VIII, of the New Jersey Archives, would be ready for distribution in a few days. Its progress through the press had been carefully superintended by Judge Ricord, the Librarian of the Society. It was expected that a set of metric weights and measures would soon be presented to the Society. Correspondence was in progress looking towards the securing for the Society of a set of Hansard's Reports and the Document-

ary History of Great Britain, now being published by the British Government.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS reported in favor of the election of the following gentlemen, proposed for membership in the Society. A ballot being taken they were unanimously elected:

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Rev. ROB'T AIKMAN, D.D., Madison.
WILLIAM R. ALLING, Newark.
D. COOPER ALLINSON, Trenton.
JAMES ALLINSON, Yardville.
WILLIAM A. BALDWIN, Newark.
JAMES T. BALL, Newark.
LEON L. BELAND, Newark.
JOHN REMSEN BISHOP, Princeton.
CHARLES J. BONNEL, Newark.
PAUL G. BOTTICHER, Newark.
CHARLES BRADLEY, Newark.
WILLIAM H. BRADLEY, Newark.
Col. EDWARD A. CAMPBELL, Newark.
FREDERICK A. CARTER, Newark.
CHARLES C. CHAMPENOIS, Newark.
GEORGE H. CLARK, Newark.
WILLIAM CLARK, Newark.
J. ACKERMAN COLES, Scotch Plains.
ABRAM C. DENMAN, Newark.
Rev. JOHN DIXON, Trenton.
EDWARD L. DOBBINS, Morristown.
DAVID C. DODD, JR., Newark.
PIERSON G. DODD, Newark.
GEORGE E. DODGE, Morristown.
ELIAS O. DOREMUS, Brick Church.
FREDERICK S. DOUGLAS, Newark.
Rev. WILLIAM DURANT, Morristown.
Rev. A. ERDMAN, D.D., Morristown.
MERRILL EDWARDS GATES, Ph.D., LL.D., New Brunswick.
Rev. SAMUEL H. HALL, Newark.
JOHN D. HARRISON, Newark.
HENRY HAYES, Newark.
HOWARD W. HAYS, Newark.
A. J. HEDGES, Newark.
HENRY C. HOWELL, Newark.
NEHEMIAH P. HOWELL, Newark.
F. K. HOWELL, Newark.
SAMUEL C. HOWELL, Newark.
CHARLES HEATH, Newark.
GEORGE B. JENKINSON, Newark.
HENRY P. JONES, Newark.
JOHN P. JUBE, Newark.
WILLIAM F. KIDDER, East Orange.
CHARLES F. KILBURN, Newark.
WILLIAM E. LAYTON, Newark.
SAMUEL LEE, East Orange.
HERMAN LEHLBACH, Newark.
OLIVER B. LEONARD, Plainfield.
THEODORE MACKNET, Newark.
FRANCIS E. MARSH, Plainfield.
A. F. R. MARTIN, Newark.
FLAVEL McGEE, Jersey City.
Rev. BURTIS C. MEGIE, D. D., Pleasant Grove, Morris county.
WESLEY C. MILLER, Newark.
J. P. MILLIKEN, Newark.
JOHN J. MORRIS, Paterson.
SAMUEL MORROW, JR., Newark.
FRANKLIN MURPHY, Newark.
ARTHUR G. OGILBY, New Brunswick.
WILLIAM O'GORMAN, M. D., Newark.
DENNIS OSBORN, Newark.
JAMES B. PEARSON, Montclair.
DR. W. PINNEY, Newark.
HENRY POWLES, East Orange.
JAMES C. PUMPELLY, Morristown.
WILLIAM T. RAE, Newark.
Rev. EDWARD E. RANKIN, D. D., Newark.

Alfred A. Reeves, Newark.
J. W. Roberts, Morristown.
Charles S. Robinson, Princeton.
Enos Runyon, Newark.
Theodore Sandford, Belleville.
Abraham V. Sargeant, E. Orange.
Samuel S. Sargeant, Newark.
Austin Scott, Ph.D., New Brunswick.
John B. Scott, Newark.
Wallace M. Scudder, Newark.
John D. Sherwood, Englewood.
Clifford Stanley Sims, Mt. Holly.
Jacob Skinkle, Newark.
William V. Snyder, Newark.
George C. Sonn, Newark.
John R. Stevenson, M. D., Haddonfield.
George F. Stone, Morristown.
Jerome Taylor, Newark.
J. Mortimer Treat, Chatham.
Henry S. Van Buren, Morristown.
James H. Van Cleef, New Brunswick.
J. Newton Van Ness, Newark.
Charles H. Voorhees, M. D., New Brunswick.
W. P. Voorhees, New Brunswick.
Edward Weston, Newark.
S. Thomas Willcox, Newark.
Oscar Willigerod, East Orange.
Col. William P. Wilson, Trenton.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Samuel Bowles, Springfield, Mass.
R. W. Brock, Secretary Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.
C. W. Darling, Corresponding Secretary Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N. Y.
Hon. Edmund Goldsmid, F. R. S., Edinburgh, Scotland.
Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Boston, Mass.
Hon. William B. Woods, LL.D., Associate Justice Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D. C.

A number of gentlemen were proposed for membership.

Ex-Speaker Niles suggested that it would be pleasant and useful to have a full list of the members of the Society compiled and printed with the Proceedings, and on his motion the matter was referred with power to the Executive Committee.

The President announced the following as the

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1885.

Finance—Joseph N. Tuttle, L. Spencer Goble, Charles E. Young, Elias N. Miller, James D. Orton.

Publications—S. H. Pennington, M. D., John Hall, D. D., Joseph N. Tuttle, George A. Halsey, William Nelson.

LIBRARY—Stephen Wickes, M. D., Robert F. Ballantine, Frederick W. Ricord, Aaron Lloyd, George A. Halsey.

STATISTICS—F. Wolcott Jackson, Arthur Ward, M. D., William Nelson, William S. Stryker, John H. Stewart.

NOMINATIONS—L. Spencer Goble, Garret D. W. Vroom, Rev. Allen H. Brown.

THE COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE OFFICERS for the ensuing year recommended the following, who were thereupon unanimously elected:

PRESIDENT—Samuel M. Hamill, D. D., Lawrenceville.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—John T. Nixon, LL. D., Trenton; John Clement, Haddonfield; Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Newark.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Stephen Wickes, M. D., Orange.

RECORDING SECRETARY—William Nelson, Paterson.

TREASURER AND LIBRARIAN—Frederick W. Ricord, Newark.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—George A. Halsey, Newark, Chairman; Rev. George S. Mott, D. D., Flemington; Joel Parker, Freehold; Joseph N. Tuttle, Newark; John F. Hageman, Princeton; David A. Depue, Newark; Nathaniel Niles, Madison; John I. Blair, Belvidere; William S. Stryker, Trenton.

The Rev. ALLEN H. BROWN offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Society be requested to report to the Corresponding Secretary the name and date of any of the local newspapers in their respective counties which may contain historical sketches; and that they also endeavor to obtain copies of such papers for the Society.

GEN. STRYKER offered an amendment to the By-Laws, as follows:

Resolved, That Article I of the By-Laws of this Society be amended by striking out the words "third Thursday," before the words "of January," and inserting instead the words "fourth Tuesday."

He explained that in January the Legislature always adjourns on Wednesdays, and that consequently it was quite out of the question to expect to secure the attendance of the members of that body, or of the Executive, on the day now appointed for the annual meeting.

JUDGE CLEMENT moved to further amend the by-law in question by providing that the annual meeting shall be held at 10 A. M.

Under the rules, the amendments were laid over until the next meeting of the Society.

Mr. WILLIAM NELSON offered the following amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, which were also laid over until the next meeting:

Resolved, That Article V of the Constitution of this Society be amended by inserting after the word "statistics," the words: "a Committee on Genealogy, to consist of one member from each Congressional District."

Resolved, That a new Article be inserted in the By-Laws, as follows:

"Article XIII. The Committee on Genealogy shall be charged with the duty of arranging and collating all genealogical data in the possession of the Society, and with furnishing information, so far as possible, to all inquirers on such subjects, addressing the Society. Copies of all letters asking and giving such information shall be filed with the Librarian, under such plan as the Committee may, from time to time, adopt. The Committee shall also arrange for the reception and preservation of all properly authenticated portraits of citizens of New Jersey, living or dead, which may be deposited with the Society."

Resolved, That Articles XIII, XIV, XV and XVI, of the By-Laws, be changed to Articles XIV, XV, XVI and XVII.

On motion of Mr. NELSON, it was

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint a special Committee on Genealogy, of seven members, with the duties and powers above set forth, which Committee shall hold office till superseded by a standing committee.

THE PRESIDENT appointed as the

COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY—John Clement, Haddonfield; William S. Stryker, Trenton; Edwin Salter, Freehold; Rev.

George S. Mott, D. D., Flemington; Edmund D. Halsey, Morristown; Elias N. Miller, Newark; Charles H. Winfield, Jersey City.

On motion of Gen. STRYKER, ex-Mayor Garret D. W Vroom, of Trenton, was appointed on the Committee on Colonial Documents, in place of the late William A. Whitehead.

The following resolution, offered by Gen. STRYKER, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Colonial Documents be instructed to select a suitable and competent person to edit the remaining volumes of the Archives of New Jersey.

Judge NIXON, on behalf of the Special Committee, appointed May 15, 1879, to secure, if possible, from John L. Murphy, Esq., any duplicate files of early Trenton newspapers he might be willing to part with, reported that Mr. Murphy was unwilling to dispose of any of the files in question. The report was received and the Committee discharged.

S. H. HUNT, Esq., offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is very necessary that the New Jersey Historical Society should have a building where the manuscripts and valuable books belonging to the Society can be kept in safety; and

WHEREAS, There are, on the central line of travel in the State, several cities—Newark, New Brunswick, Princeton and Trenton—any one of which would be suitable for the occupancy of the Society; therefore

Resolved, That this Society desires offers from those cities, with reference to the erection of a suitable building, detached and fire-proof, and the establishment of the Society in the city chosen.

Ex-Speaker NILES presented the Society with the original draft of the law providing for establishing free school libraries in this State, under which he stated 700 libraries are now in operation in the school districts of New Jersey. He also presented the first, second, third and fourth lists of books for such libraries, which had been gratuitously distributed to assist the school officers in the selection of works for the libraries.

He also presented the original draft of the act creating the school fund of the State, under the operation of which upwards of three million dollars had gone to swell that fund. Also, a publication by James Simpson, a resident of New Jersey, claiming to show that John Bunyan and Mrs. Thomas Carlyle were members of Gypsy tribes. Also, an address by the Rev. Dr. Niles, "The American Public School System Threatened by Sectarian Influences." Also, report by Edward S. Atwater, on "A Summary Investigation into the Affairs of Morris County," and two or three other pamphlets.

On motion of Mr. VROOM, the gifts were accepted with the thanks of the Society.

Mr. C. L. TRAVER, of Trenton, presented four original *Assignats,* issued by the first French Republic, and which he had purchased in Paris, last summer. The thanks of the Society were voted Mr. Traver for this interesting contribution.

The Society then listened to an address by Gen. H. B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A. (retired), on "The Strategical Relations of New Jersey to the War for American Independence."

Judge NIXON moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered Gen. Carrington for his very able and entertaining paper, and that a copy be requested for publication in the Proceedings. He added that he had greatly doubted the wisdom of Congress in passing the act for retiring army officers when they reached a certain age, but if all officers made as good use of their enforced retirement as Gen. Carrington, he would favor placing them on the retired list still earlier.

The Rev. Dr. MOTT, in seconding the motion, gave some interesting reminiscences of revolutionary days in Hunterdon County, where mills were established and kept busy grinding flour for the American army at Middle Brook and Morristown.

Judge NIXON's motion was then adopted.

The Society then adjourned.

Selections from Correspondence

LAID BEFORE THE SOCIETY, JANUARY 15, 1885.

From Secretary of State Frelinghuysen.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 30, 1884.

William Nelson, Esq., Recording Secretary, New Jersey Historical Society, Paterson, N. J.:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 24th instant has been received, and in reply to your inquiries concerning the two measures in which your Society is interested and in the promotion of which it has taken formal action, I have to state:

1. With respect to the resumption of the publication of the American Archives, begun by Mr. Force. The Committee in Congress to whom, at your instance I wrote, calling attention to the importance of continuing that important work, has not up to this time offered any suggestion on the subject.

2. As to the work of supplying the Government with copies of documents and papers in the European Archives, which relate to the history of the United States, projected by Mr. B. F. Stevens, of London.

Upon the recommendation of the Joint Committee on the Library, an amendment was made to the bill providing for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1884–1885, to enable me to contract for and purchase a certain number of copies of a printed compilation of papers relating to the negotiations for a treaty of peace with Great Britain, to conclude the War of the Revolution. This amendment was lost, during the further discussion of the bill; consequently the work has received no sanction from me.

I will cause a copy of this bill to be sent to you.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,
FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

From W. Noel Sainsbury, Esq., London.

LONDON, 25 May, 1884.

To William Nelson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I have to return my very best thanks for the handsome present of seven volumes of New Jersey Archives, first series. Also, the Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society for the past year, 1883, which have been so kindly sent to me by your Historical Society and for which I beg you will do me the favor to tender my grateful acknowledgments.

I learn for the first time that I have had the distinguished honor of being elected an Honorary Member of the New Jersey Historical Society, which is peculiarly gratifying to me and for which I am deeply sensible. May I again trespass upon your goodness to convey in suitable terms to the Society how much I appreciate their thought of,

Dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

W. NOEL SAINSBURY.

Donations Received

SINCE MAY 15, 1884.

FROM AUTHORS—*Hon. Joseph P. Bradley*: The Constitutional Amendment, a letter to Mr. Charles Knap; Annual Address before the N. J. State Agricultural Society, 1868; Biographical Sketch of William Burnet, M. D., 1877; Opinions and Remarks of, in the Consultations of the Electoral Commission, 1877; Law, its nature and office as the bond and basis of Civil Society, 1884.—*Abraham Coles, M. D., LL.D.:* The Life and Teachings of our Lord in Verse.—*Rev. William R. Duryee., D.D.:* A Twenty Years' Pastorate, a Sermon.—*Peter B. Good:* The Family Records of James and Nancy Dunham Tappan.—*Rev. William Hague, D. D.:* A Life Sketch of Henry Clay Fish, D. D. —*George R. Howell:* The Open Polar Sea; Heraldry in England and America; Linguistic Discussions.—*George A. Jarvis:* The Jarvis Family.—*James Parker:* The Meeting of the Corporation for the relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Church of England in America. —*Henry Phillips, Jr.:* History of the Mexicans as told by their paintings.—*Franklin P. Rice:* An account of the Discovery of a Mastodon in Northborough, Mass.—*Rt. Rev. C. T. Robertson:* The American Revolution, and the Acquisition of the Valley of the Mississippi.—*C. S. Stockton*—Dentistry and some other things.—*Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.:* The Carpenter of Nazareth, a Baccalaureate Sermon, 1884; The World's Millenium, a Baccalaureate, 1883; A Memorial of Mrs. Christian Crawford Thompson, Mrs. Margaretta P. Thompson, and Prof. Henry R. Thompson; Our goodly Heritage, a sermon.—*Stephen Wickes, A. M., M. D.:* Living and Dying; their Physics and Psychics.

From the United States Department of Agriculture.—The

proper Value and Management of Government Timber Lands.

From the United States Bureau of Education.—Preliminary Circular respecting the Exhibition of Education at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition; Circulars of Information, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1884; Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1882–83.

From the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.—Report for the year 1883.

From the United States Department of the Interior.—Mineral Resources of the United States, by Albert Williams; Second Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey, by J. W. Powell; Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, by J. W. Powell; United States Official Register for the years 1871–73–75 and 82; Tertiary History of the Grand Canon District with Atlas, by C. E. Dutton; Bulletin of the U. S. Geological Survey, No. 1.

From the United States Life Saving Service.—Annual Report for the year ending June 30, 1883.

From the United States Patent Office.—The Official Gazette, Vol. XXVII, Nos. 6 to 13; Vol. XXVIII, and Vol. XXIX complete; Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1883.

From the United States Department of State.—Commercial Relations of the United States; Consular Reports, etc., 40 pamphlets.

From the United States Bureau of Statistics.—Quarterly Reports relating to Imports, Exports, etc., to March 31, 1884; The same to June 30, 1884.

From the United States War Department.—The War of the Rebellion, Series 1, Vol. XI, Part II.

From Societies.—*American Antiquarian Society:* Proceedings of, April 30, 1884.—*American Philosophical Society:* Proceedings of, Vol. XXI, No. 115.—*Chicago Historical Society:* The Theatre; Its early days in Chicago, by J. H. McVicker.—*Essex Institute:* Historical Collec-

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THE STRAGETIC RELATIONS

OF

NEW JERSEY

TO THE

War for American Independence.

BY GEN. HENRY B. CARRINGTON, LL. D.,

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Read before the New Jersey Historical Society, at the State House, Trenton, January 15, 1885.

General Carrington's Address.

The war for American independence had a marvelous inspiration, through its acceptance of the real spirit of Magna Charta, and the kindred but loftier impressment, from struggles for religious as well as civil liberty which culminated toward that war.

Its battle din held all struggling nations to a close observance of its motives, its progress and its effect. As the potence of a single life, or the true weight of any national exhibition of power, cannot be at once estimated in its relations to subsequent lives or issues, so the war for American independence could not be fully valued, until the attitude of the Republic, born of its labors, had become so impressively defined before other nations that its unarmed citizen needs no costly panoply for war, but respect and tribute are enforced by the beneficence and catholicity of its policy.

Time, which has developed that policy until America has acquired appreciable contact and well-ascertained relations with all other nations, has also brought us, as well as external observers, to a high plane of observation, from which rightly to judge of that war, as compared with other wars, and to examine with impartial care, the causes and processes which insured success.

It is beyond the limits and special scope of this paper to treat of the moral and political forces which inspired that success, and perpetuate their happy offices in the present activities of the Republic. But the time has come when the

military action of that struggle can be tested by accepted principles of military science, and a just tribute be paid to the actors and events which wrought such enduring results.

There exists a vague but no less positive impression, even with students of history, that the accidents of fragmentary campaigns made up the chief elements of that war, wearing out both parties, and enforcing peace, because each alike was too tired to contend longer, or lacked immediate resources for further conflict; that the small armies engaged, and operating at such distances from a common center, are unworthy of comparison with the vast bodies of men which fought during earlier or later times; that we do, indeed, owe gratitude for the patriotism evinced and for happy results attained; but that no great philosophy shaped campaigns, and no strategical positions, such as the famous Quadrilateral of Southern Austria, Venetia and Lombardy, enforced success, through its skillful occupation and use.

A conviction, long maturing, as the result of careful, personal study of the revolutionary battle fields, their battle relations and their battle management, inspires this assertion: that no great war ever hinged upon a more truly scientific use of forces and geographical relations, and that the recent struggle upon our own soil, upon a scale so great and wide-reaching, only illustrated the very principles which shaped and crowned the issues of the former war.

It is not necessary to discuss, before this Society, those general principles of the military art which underlie true military success; nor that sound statesmanship which originates, and that grand strategy which executes the will of sound statesmanship, in a great war. Every page of your history is instinct with examples. Nearly every stream in your commonwealth has its classic value. Nearly every city and town has its monumental record. The Hudson and the Delaware, the Highlands and the ocean—all your surroundings, were as walls, with watch-towers, sally-ports and offensive outreaches; and all your containings were as keeps,

fortresses, or lists, where issues, great or small, engrossed every warring capacity, and tasked every resource, through five eventful years.

And yet there are elements which may be briefly grouped, so that the strategical relations of New Jersey to the war for American independence shall have clear definition and corresponding credit.

THE WAR A NECESSITY.

The immediate cause of the war is the first factor to be considered. Thirteen distinctly organized and separately governed colonies were held in a nominal, common subjection to one authority beyond the Atlantic Ocean. Diverse in origin, planted bv Puritan, Catholic and Huguenot, by English, Swedish, Dutch, French and Spanish, they held fast to old predilections, while as generally accepting the one general supervision of the English Crown. By successive oppressive acts of the common superior, the sense of colonial, or filial obligation, was weakened, and with maturing strength and capacity for self-support, each member of this great fraternity of dependent States, was nursing its protest against wrong, until some general outrage, or a persistent pressure of illegal force should give common cause for combined resistance. The British authorities treated each one as if it were a single fractious dependent. It so dealt with Virginia, and so with Massachusetts. Neglect to estimate the existence of a common sense of wrong endured, and the possibilities of a common resistance, sprung the issue at Lexington, until it was no longer the simple matter of whipping Massachusetts into good conduct, but a nation had been born, and a continent was in arms. The fatal blunder at Boston evoked the necessity for a general war; no longer to be confined to simple demonstrations of a local garrison, with its forays and devastations among defenceless villages, but a war to task the highest capacity of Great Britain, with an ocean, instead of a narrow channel, between the belligerents. Thenceforth, all

supplies were to be gained by robbery of the people, or undergo a ferriage of three thousand miles, with not a European state in sympathy with her ill-fated oppression.

The early plea of Lord Dartmouth that a general revolt should be accepted as inevitable, and that war should be opened upon that basis, had been treated with indifference or contempt, and after nearly a year of further irritating policy and waste of time, the war took shape upon its true basis, that of a struggle between two nations, each a unit, and therefore to be treated as a unit. It was then that Massachusetts was relieved from pressure; and thenceforth, until the final stroke at Yorktown, New Jersey became the headquarters of American resistance, the strategic center, and the chief battle field of the war.

THE STRATEGIC OUTLOOK ILLUSTRATED.

In order to emphasize the real military policy and operations which determined the result of the Revolutionary War, it is proper to state the general policy and operations of the recent war between the North and the South, the leading facts of which are within our own memory. It will serve the double purpose of showing that vast resources and great numerical strength, if they are to attain their greatest possible results, cannot dispense with the employment or application of military science; and still more forcibly, that military science itself has not so greatly advanced, as that physical appliances, now so various and novel, have new forms for the exercise and application of principles that obtained as far back as the wars of early Hebrew history.

A seeming digression will be found pertinent to the subject under notice. When the South assumed the offensive, the three normal, military and geographical zones, which are incident to all military operations over extended and diversified territory, were clearly defined. The Confederate right zone, resting on the James river and adjoining waters, reached out toward the Federal Capital. The central zone reached north-

ward to the Ohio river. The left zone was beyond the Mississippi. An interior line, from Richmond to Chattanooga, and even to Vicksburg, connected the three zones safely, so that armies actually alternated their services, and the same troops threatened Washington, and, in turn, threatened the Ohio. Price, in Missouri, until the Mississippi river came under Federal control; Kirby Smith and Bragg in Kentucky and Tennessee, and Lee, Jackson and others on the Confederate right, so held the North, to a close watch of all its front, that it was compelled to have greatly superior forces at all points of danger, to prevent a disastrous invasion of its territory and a serious rupture of that great cordon of defensive positions which extended from the Potomac to the Mississippi. The defeat of Price, beyond that river, westward; the timely arrival of Buell before Louisville, when it was almost under siege, and fortifications had been begun on the Indiana shore; the pressure upon Cincinnati, which required the hills across the Ohio river to be fortified for the defence of that city; and the struggle at Gettysburg, are illustrations of the operations which grew out of the strategic positions and scientific management of the Confederate armies. Add, as possible, that the Atlantic and Gulf coasts had not been occupied by Federal fleets, and you will recognize a condition of affairs which will find an impressive counterpart when the relations of New Jersey to the Revolutionary War are considered in detail.

The parallel has another lesson. The right *Federal* zone was beyond the Mississippi, and an ocean might as well have separated that zone from the center, without adequate shipping and control of this great river. The central zone met the opposing Confederate center, itself cut off from its own left by the Alleghany mountains, while such was the depth, or distance of the lines advanced from its base, that, when the Ninth and Eleventh corps were sent westward to reinforce the center, they were compelled to go to the capital of Indiana before they could be turned to the support of the armies in Tennessee.

A single fact more. There was a time when Generals Halleck and Pope were ordered to the National capital, upon the simple purpose of President Lincoln to find out whether the Western movements in Kentucky and Missouri, in two zones at once, were the result of a general plan, or accidental; and, upon the belief that the aim had been to break up the mobility of the Confederate commands, and occupy them so constantly that they could not help each other, he gave to the officers named their commands, at the capital and its vicinity.

At a later day, General Sherman wrote to General Grant: "That we are, now, all to act on a common plan, converging on a common center, looks like enlightened war;" and when the control of the Mississippi, the occupation of Atlanta, with its results, and the advance upon Petersburg had broken the shell (all round), the end came.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1776.

When the evacuation of Boston took place in 1776, a common impulse seized the leaders of the two opposing armies, Washington and Howe. As the war cry, "On to Richmond," if realized in 1861, would have given such control of Virginia as to have made an effectual organization of Southern resistance hopeless; and as a successful movement, "On to Washington," would have controlled the Chesapeake, assured Continental recognition, and have severed this Union of States, so did Washington and Howe, alike, turn to New York, and recognize it as the chief factor in giving shape and promise to the general war, already begun. And, as if to complete the analogy between the war to establish and that to perpetuate the Republic, it is well to notice, that, while the same difficulty existed in both cases, as to the capacity and choice of a Supreme Commander, the necessity for drafts, bounties for soldiers, and special taxation—the very legislation of 1861 to 1864, is substantially copied from the Acts of Congress during the period of 1775–81, and these were only the development of a laconic plan submitted by

General Greene to General Washington, while in camp before Boston, well worthy of repetition here, as we review the acts of Washington and his selection of New Jersey as his permanent base.

Every sentence recalls the incidents of the two wars, and adds interest to the subsequent movements of Washington.

1. One General in Chief.

2. Enlistments during the war.

3. Bounties for the families of soldiers in the field.

4. Services to be general, regardless of State lines or place of enlistment.

5. Money loans to be effected, equal to all possible demands of the war.

6. A declaration of independence, with the pledge of the resources of every colony to its support.

The struggle for New York was the real beginning of the Revolutionary War upon a scientific basis. On the part of Great Britain, that city furnished the only base from which to plan and combine operations over every field of disaffection or disturbance. Sound strategy at once compelled regard for geographical relations, and, as once intimated, as early as 1775 General Howe demanded the evacuation of Boston, the occupation of New York and Newport, and the seizure of one or more respectable ports southward, from which to attack sea-coast towns in the winter. To isolate the American forces, in the three zones, was clearly of prime importance. The right zone embraced New England, sharply severed from the center by the Hudson river, and the lakes northward, just as the left zone was defined by the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake bay. From New York there was quick access to Newport, R. I., by sea, within striking distance of Boston, so that the control of tide-waters out of New York, if well supported by troops, as well as ships, must leave New England powerless to aid the center, and the center be powerless to aid New England. It was equally wise for Washington to seize and hold New York, if possible; but, as

the alternative, to hold his forces, in each zone, to the closest possible co-operative relation, and thus prevent a conflict in the three zones, at the same time, beyond his effective reach and control. It is by holding these propositions in full view that we catch the full significance of those operations in New Jersey which practically linked the three zones and indicated the strategic battle-center of the war.

The initiative was taken when General Howe relieved General Gage at Boston, October 10th, 1775, through his order "assuming command over all the Atlantic Colonies from Nova Scotia to West Florida." Upon being re-enforced, December 3d, 1775, he resolved to send General Clinton to New York, or the South; but within one week, Washington comprehended his purpose, and detached General Charles Lee from recruiting service in Connecticut, to the occupation and defense of New York. On March 18th, 1776, the day after the evacuation of Boston, Washington started his army for New York. Clinton did indeed stop at New York, ostensibly to consult with Governor Tryon, as open hostilities had not begun at that city; but, powerless to attack under the then-existing conditions, he sailed southward, to execute his instructions, which were to "burn cities that refused submission." He was repulsed at Fort Sullivan, by Colonel Moultrie, through the aid of Governor Rutledge, when he would have been successful if General Lee's urgent advice to abandon Fort Sullivan had been adopted; and returned to New York, just when General Howe, then at Staten Island, had announced "the work at New York to be the chief object of his attention."

The immediately succeeding events require brief notice, so that the policy of the American Commander-in-Chief shall be seen to have thus early settled into that general plan which realized final victory.

The occupation and defence of Brooklyn upon the basis of an adequate support, such as was pledged by Congress, was no mistake. The diversion of troops to Canada, by Congress itself, against protest, clipped off the promised conditions of

successful defence; but, through each succeeding movement, from Brooklyn, Harlem, White Plains and North Castle Heights, Washington held his army compact, coherent and manageable, so that at every halt, as wherever after he took lodgment and fixed his headquarters, he retained within his grasp the elements of offensive as well as defensive activity.

If it be understood, distinctly, that the retreat from Long Island was deliberately fore-planned; that White Plains, near the Connecticut line, was carefully selected for a supply camp, because not accessible by ships, and only by a march along a rough country overlooked by hills; that the movement into New Jersey did not take place until the British army was widely distributed from Mount Washington to Staten Island, and was itself, in part, about to enter New Jersey, it will appear that Washington very carefully estimated the British force which could be spared from the island, and how far he might be able to strike back and weaken the British army in detail. It is to be noted, as well, that Washington argued that Howe's army, as a whole, was too strong to be inactive in New York, that Howe must enter the center zone, and would, most likely, strike for Philadelphia and its adjoining waters, so as to cut off the South; just as his grasp of Forts Washington and Lee, with the control of Long Island Sound, already restrained New England.

THE MARCH TO THE DELAWARE.

The term *retreat* is a misnomer for Washington's march to the Delaware. It was true generalship, qualified, retarded and endangered by the ambition and disobedience of General Charles Lee; but, greater, through contrast, in the obstacles surmounted and the results attained, in spite of that disappointing defection.

With a clearly formed purpose to save Philadelphia, if advisable, he did not look upon its possible loss as a fatal contingency.

Ever mindful of Howe's true policy, and the vital value of New York to the British Crown, he conceived and wrought out that counter policy, which treated New Jersey as the hub of a wheel, with such radiations as would alike threaten the Hudson, keep New York and Staten Island, its great supply depot, under alarm, and so clasp within his immediate control, all the essential factors of Howe's position, that he could not successfully attack the American Army without risk to his base. Clinton had, indeed, advanced to Newport, Rhode Island, November 6th, 1776, with six thousand men, as an additional constraint upon New England, but Howe held fast to his main purpose, to seize the central zone and thwart all efforts of Washington to concentrate his troops for aggressive work.

The gravity of the British position was not relieved by the occupation of New York and the territory immediately adjacent. He made requisition upon the British Cabinet, basing his estimates upon the necessity of a force of 10,000 men at Newport; 20,000 men for New York and operations northward; 10,000 men for New Jersey, and 10,000 men for the South. With such a force, he regarded it certain that he could rally auxiliary light troops from "tories" (Royalists), among the Colonists; and, as a matter of fact, he did secure nearly three thousand, from Southern New York, Long Island, Staten Island and New Jersey, where loyalty was enforced by natural dependence. This was not strange. New York was a profitable market, and to supply a British garrison was far easier than to abandon home and property, or fight against numbers, for retention of any of it. No other Colony was so absolutely within the grasp of the British at New York, as was New Jersey; and in no other colony did the occupations, dependence and safety of its citizens so largely depend upon accord with the ruling force at New York. In no other section was it as important to have a large and adequate American army, both to assure confidence and strengthen the patriots; and in no other was it as difficult, safely to organize

and maintain such an army. It will add interest to the history of subsequent events if this element be kept in mind as the campaigns are developed.

Exactly in harmony with General Howe's conception of the obligations of Great Britain to make the war completely embracive of all zones, from the very outset, were the plans of Washington. It is a grave error simply to enumerate the regiments of his army and say that they were so ephemeral and feeble that he should not have occupied Long Island, should not have delayed at New York, should not have resisted at Harlem, White Plains or Fort Washington, with troops so fresh and so poorly equipped. The normal preparation, before Boston, bore fruit. The requisitions he made, the population itself, and the pledges of Congress, were adequate; and the failure of Congress to supply men, like that of Great Britain to recognize the requisitions of General Howe, only confirm our estimate of the military sagacity of each, and of the thorough comprehension by each, of the impending issue, its possibilities and its necessities.

It is just here that it is well to group familiar facts and show that the events of holiday week, 1776–7, were not merely accidental and entirely beyond the natural trend of a solid campaign; not lucky incidents, happily utilized, but practical expressions of great wisdom and grand faith; and that the operations in the New Jersey campaign were not the fortunate outlet from desperate straits, but consistent developments of wise plans under recognized conditions.

As early as November 6th, 1776, Washington advised Congress that he expected the enemy to lead his forces against Fort Washington and invest it; but that Howe himself would make a descent into New Jersey. On the same day, a council of war concurred in Washington's opinion, that "if the enemy retreated to New York, American troops should be thrown into New Jersey immediately." This was a deliberate plan, but not a sacrifice of other plans, which embraced the whole conduct of a general war. Three thousand men were

to defend the Hudson Highlands and the mountain spurs which commanded the river. General Carleton retired northward from Crown Point, November 2d, so that a formidable British movement up the Hudson river was not to be considered. On the 8th of November, having regard to the danger to Fort Washington and the certainty of a New Jersey campaign, Washington entertained doubts as to the prudence of hazarding the men and stores at Fort Washington. The proposition, to be made emphatic, is this:—That the general operations then imminent, were understood by him to be wholly within the central zone, as represented by New Jersey. With this in view, a proposed itinerary was prepared by General Greene, as early as October 29th, and, familiar as it may be to all, I reproduce it, because of its marvellous exactness of details and because the towns suggested by its terms became so prominently associated with all succeeding operations about and out of New York. It reads thus: "From Fort Lee to Hackensack bridge, nine miles of water carriage." "From Hackensack to Equacanaugh, five miles; water carriage from this place." "From Equacanaugh to Springfield, sixteen miles; to a landing at Newark." "From Springfield to Boundbrook, nineteen miles; seven miles to a landing at Brunswick." "From Boundbrook to Princeton, twenty miles; twelve miles land carriage to Delaware river." "From Princeton to Trenton, twelve miles; water carriage to Philadelphia."

Estimates for flour, pork, hay, grain, etc., included allowances for troops passing and repassing from the different States, as if all subsequent operations must hinge upon the issues in that field. Besides the outline of a single march, supply camps were to be established at Equacanaugh for the troops at Newark and Elizabethtown, well northward from these places, and therefore less exposed; at Springfield a week's provisions for 20,000 men on their way to Philadelphia; the same at Bound Brook and Princeton; while provision was made to subsist 20,000 men at Trenton for three months.

The whole plan indicated the possible contingency of a march to Philadelphia, but no less fully calculated for operations north and east of the Delaware. On the 9th of November, when Washington crossed the Hudson, and while the defense of Fort Washington, at least for a time, seemed possible, Colonel Magaw, commanding that fort, estimated that it might be held until December; but the contingency of its security, or insecurity, did not control the movement into New Jersey.

ESTIMATED ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS.

While admitting the essential weakness of the American army, in numbers and outfit, it is proper to cite official returns of those dates, as evidence of the means supposed to be available at the time. General Gates reported the force of the Northern Department on the 9th of November, as 7,345 effective, rank and file, present for duty, and 3,961 sick; but on December 1, after expiration of many enlistments, the army at Ticonderoga, Fort George and vicinity had been reduced to 2,384 men, sufficient, however, to protect the northern frontier. General Heath's command, in the Highlands, was reported, November 24th, as 4,016 men; General Lee's grand division, at North Castle Heights, on the 16th of November, the day of the assault upon Fort Washington, was reported as 7,824, effective, rank and file, present; General Washington's immediate command was mustered at Newark, November 23, as 5,410 men, and at Trenton, December 1, as 4,334 men, with two-thirds of the sick (1,029 men), absent, sick. Fort Washington had a maximum garrison, at the time of its capture. Lee's army was left east of the Hudson, disposable as an independent reserve, when occasion should arise for its wisest use. Washington reached Newark on the 23d, and Brunswick on the 24th of November; skirmished with Cornwallis; reached Trenton, December 3d, and at once took such control of all river transportation, far and near, that the British abandoned an attempt

to cross the Delaware, and sought winter quarters. General Howe afterwards stated that his first intention extended no further than to get and hold possession of East New Jersey, and all his movements indicated his indisposition to risk an open, general campaign, or its impracticability at the time. Not so with Washington. He left Lee's grand division east of the Hudson, only until Howe should retire from Dobbs' Ferry to New York and actually enter New Jersey, or, as he wrote to Lee: "That the contingency of an attack be provided for, in case the threatened movement of Howe to New Jersey should be but a feint," and with orders to "follow with all possible despatch, if the enemy should remove the whole or the greater part of their force to the west side of the Hudson river," "leaving to the militia and invalids to cover the frontiers of Connecticut in case of need." These facts impart great interest to this first New Jersey campaign, as they indicate the confidence of Washington in his ability to realize success.

Up to this time, and until the battle of Monmouth in 1778, General Charles Lee was never exposed to British fire. His presence at Charleston very nearly assured its capture by the British, in the previous June, as already noted. He did not join Washington until October 14th, and after retreat from New York had become a necessity; and although next in rank to the American commander-in-chief, he was assigned to the command of a grand division at King's Bridge, with instructions to assume no direction in affairs, or active duty, until he should become acquainted with the existing arrangements and relations of the post.

GENERAL LEE'S INTERFERENCE.

On the 12th of November, General Heath, commanding the Highlands, distributed his command exactly as ordered by Washington at parting with him on the 9th, and Washington notified Colonel Knox, Chief of Artillery, Quartermaster-General Mifflin and Commissary-General Cheevers,

who temporarily remained with Lee's reserve division, of his wishes as to the details of their departments, in view of the division joining him so soon as the British should enter New Jersey. He notified the Governor of Connecticut at the same time, as he already had advised General Lee, that Connecticut must look to its own militia for protection, when Lee's division joined him. These facts are not cited to arraign General Lee; but to establish the basis upon which Washington undertook the campaign. Neither is it necessary to cite his letters of November 20th, 21st, 24th and 27th, of December 2d, 3d, 10th and 11th, addressed to General Lee, insisting upon immediate compliance with orders to join him, except as evidence of his conscious ability to save and hold New Jersey, if promptly supported by the troops at his right disposal. That General Lee affected to hold an independent command and control General Heath, is an accepted historical fact, and that he entered New Jersey, at last, with the intention of acting independently of Washington, also, is as well accredited. Two extracts are deserving notice. He wrote to General Heath, November 26th: "The Commander-in-Chief is now separated from us. I of course command on this side. For the future, I will and must be obeyed." When General Heath peremptorily declined to send him two regiments to aid him as he crossed into New Jersey, he wrote: "I think we shall be strong enough without you. I am in hopes here to re-conquer, if I may so express myself, the Jerseys. It was really in the hands of the enemy before my arrival." Although he wrote to Washington that he would obey, while asking for a large margin of action for himself, he notified President Bowdoin, of the Massachusetts Council, that he "considered the resolves of Congress as of no weight," adding: "There are times when we must commit treason against the laws of the State, and the present crisis demands this brave, *virtuous* kind of treason." At this date, Washington had ordered General Schuyler, of the Northern Department, to forward all the New Jersey and Pennsylvania

troops, then with him, to headquarters. By the 11th of December, boats had been secured along the Delaware for the transportation of all of Lee's command across the river, with a view to thorough organization of the whole army for a general advance. On the 12th, the entire river front was divided into sections, under different commanders, so that opportunity for defensive or offensive action could be utilized to the best advantage, and information was received that Lee was already in New Jersey. He was captured at Basking-ridge on the 14th, "through his own folly and imprudence," as Washington mildly stated it, but his division finally reached headquarters. On the same day Washington learned that Howe was placing his army in winter quarters, and he decided, as he put it, in laconic form, "to face about and meet the enemy." He wrote to Gates, that "he trusted, under the smiles of Providence, if the forces could be got together, to effect an important stroke, or at least prevent General Howe from executing his plans." He also wrote to General Heath with serene confidence as to the future. On the 20th he halted, at Morristown, three regiments arriving from the north, uniting them with 800 militia which had been collected there, with instructions "to cover that part of the country, harass and annoy the enemy and cut off their convoys."

WASHINGTON MATURES HIS BASE.

This was the first selection of that central, strategic position which was so successfully utilized in subsequent campaigns. Meanwhile, Rall had been pushed forward to Trenton, mainly because of his gallant conduct at Chatterton Hill (misnomered the Battle of White Plains), and his equally brilliant daring at the storming of Fort Washington; while Donop, hardly less gallant, especially in the latter action, was posted at Bordentown. Thus the non-English-speaking Hessians occupied all the advanced posts on the Delaware, and such other positions as were established, southward, toward Philadelphia.

The battle of Trenton, which soon followed, was accepted by Washington as one of the "important strokes" for which he had hoped. He had hardly escorted his prisoners across the Delaware, when he learned that the regiments at Morristown had agreed to remain in service for two more weeks.

What sort of a man is that, and what his faith, when, at the dead of winter, he counts the two weeks' continued service of a few regiments, to be the adequate pledge of victory over the veterans of Britain and the hirelings of Hesse!

Washington promptly directed Generals McDougall and Maxwell, who commanded at Morristown, to collect as large a body of militia as possible, because "nothing was wanting but for them to lend a helping hand and drive the enemy from the whole Province of New Jersey." On the 28th he announced the same purpose to General Heath, and on the 30th he crossed the Delaware to execute his purpose, to redeem his pledge, and make the fresh calendar of 1777 as brilliant, for all time, as was the closing week of that of 1776.

Already the British outposts at Bound Brook had been withdrawn to Brunswick. Only a small detachment of Highlanders remained at Elizabethtown. The smaller posts of Mt. Holly and Black Horse, which formed links in the chain which extended down the Delaware nearly to Philadelphia, were also abandoned.

Cornwallis, however, advanced from New Brunswick to resume the offensive in the field as soon as Trenton was taken. Washington concentrated his command, threw off all cover of Philadelphia, gained the battle of Princeton, moved to Kingston and Pluckemin, and on the seventh of January established his personal headquarters at Morristown. On that very day he sent orders to General Heath to take the offensive against the posts at the head of New York island; but while barren of substantial success, the movement kept the garrison of New York city on the defensive, and every town in New Jersey, except Brunswick and Amboy, the two accessible by sea, were redeemed. In a single paragraph,

Botta thus chronicles the situation: "Thus, by an army almost reduced to extremity, Philadelphia was saved, Pennsylvania protected, New Jersey nearly recovered, and a victorious, powerful army laid under the necessity of quitting all thought of acting offensively, in order to defend itself."

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1777.

Howe withdrew 2,000 men from Rhode Island to strengthen New York, and with the approach of spring and summer resolved to make one more effort to destroy the American army. His proclamation was more than matched by that of Washington.

From Morristown as his center, a radius of fifty miles included Trenton on the Delaware and Peekskill on the Hudson in its sweep; while one of thirty miles embraced Staten Island and New York, as well as the entire rocky range of defensible hills and passes southward toward the Raritan, and eastward toward the Passaic. The primary relations of the American headquarters did not embrace Philadelphia within their immediate care; but, chiefly, that section between the Delaware and Hudson which kept New York under close observation, with facilities for prompt action whenever General Howe might leave that city in force. The quick turn from a passive-defensive to the active-offensive at Trenton, was only a single exhibition of Washington's policy throughout the war. He ignored minor issues, when they imperilled his army; deeming it more important to preserve it for some determining issue, than to avenge incursions and raids, or defend large cities. And yet he lost no fair opportunity to distract the attention of the British army from any combined attack, by keeping their exposed posts and depots under alarm. Plans, whereby Spencer and Arnold were to attempt the capture of Newport, Rhode Island, and Parsons to cross from Connecticut to Long Island, failed, through lack of adequate support; but they kept the British on the alert-defen-

sive. General Maxwell's position at Elizabethtown had a similar effect. British incursions into Connecticut, at Danbury and Fairfield, during April, did not lead him to relax his hold upon New Jersey, by any large details for relief of the threatened towns; but a counter expedition to Sag Harbor, and feints toward Staten Island, were supplemented by dignified demands upon General Howe for a more rigid observance of the rules of civilized war.

The original march from Princeton and Morristown had made the army familiar with the strength of that region, and the change of headquarters to Middlebrook on the 24th of May, only advanced a short interior line toward the Delaware, while retaining command, for purposes of observation, of the whole outside curve from the Hackensack to Trenton. It was well understood by Washington that General Howe might threaten Philadelphia by sea, as well as by land. If by land, he would be compelled to risk battle, or risk New York. If by sea, he would be subjected to a possible repulse in landing. At no other period of the war was there so clearly defined the great value of Washington's sagacity in the selections of position and a wise reserve of his fighting strength. While assigning Arnold and Mifflin to duty at Philadelphia, and concentrating troops from Peekskill, with Sullivan at Princeton, and a strong front toward the Raritan, as if ready to follow any lead of Howe southward toward Philadelphia, no sooner did that officer march, on June 30th, from Brunswick toward Princeton, than Sullivan was withdrawn northward, the works behind the Raritan were strengthened, and the British army of 17,000 men was permitted to effect a solid lodgment between himself and the American capital. The British, reluctant to cross the Raritan, and assail the strongly entrenched camp, wasted men and supplies to no purpose.

Washington, already advised that Burgoyne had reached St. John, not only assumed that Howe would not shut up his army in Philadelphia, so remote from his base, but learning that his boats and bridges, as well as ordinary camp supplies,

had been left at Brunswick, he quickly realized that Howe's sole purpose had been to draw him into a general action, with the hope of destroying his army.

History affords much space to the leading battles of that war, but from the 29th of June, 1777, when General Howe abandoned his position near Somerset Court House, until the 30th, when he closed his career in New Jersey, there was a continuous pressure by Washington upon his retiring columns, and a continual effort, on his part, to so far yield to pressure as to force his opponent to an absolutely determining action between the armies.

Maxwell's movement, flanking the British march between Brunswick and Amboy, to cut off trains and detached escorts; Greene's march down the left bank of the Raritan, to seek some weak points for attack; and Stirling's advance to Piscataway, were demonstrations in force, having the same inspiration as that which, in the year following, crowded Lafayette upon Clinton and forced the Battle of Monmouth. And, as in 1778, so in 1777, Washington advanced his entire army with the intention to enter a general action if conditions of success were exposed. The whole region is full of mementoes of those ten days of skillful manœuvering. General Howe demanded battle, but would dictate the conditions. General Washington would accept battle, but only upon conditions consistent with a fair show for victory. Howe, outgeneralled, left New Jersey forever. The American Army occupied the soil. New Market (Quibbletown), Metuchen, Scotch Plains, Middlebrook, Westfield, Woodbridge and Samptown, are among the names which I never see upon a railroad check, as I pass through your State, without some fresh regard for the wonderful wisdom of that leader, who so early concentrated all the possibilities of a successful resistance to the British army, within a space so small, yet with fastnesses so unassailable, opportunities so constant, and a plane of observation so complete, that critics have searched in vain for cause of censure, while British generals, statesmen and his-

torians made up their records through the various manifestations of their mutual recrimination and complaint.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1778.

The withdrawal of Howe to New York, while relieving the people of New Jersey from the presence of his army, and Washington from immediate danger of attack, only enhanced the value of his position, as the theatre of military operations expanded, so as to extend from Lake Champlain to the Chesapeake. The facility with which troops could be sent through Northern New Jersey to the Hudson, as well as southward, was more than ever apparent, as operations in both directions soon taxed his utmost resources. One demonstration was made against Staten Island by General Sullivan; but the main army entered Pennsylvania when General Howe sailed for the Chesapeake, to occupy Philadelphia as an advanced base, for operations central and southward. The position of Washington at Valley Forge represented such observance of his general plan, to keep his army in compact order for extreme issues, as made Howe's occupation of Philadelphia barren of benefit to the British Crown; and after the attack upon Germantown had been even more impressive, at home and abroad, than that upon Trenton, the British commander withdrew from Pennsylvania, as precipitately as he had abandoned New Jersey in 1777. Even Valley Forge, with its ordeals, was another watch-tower for Washington; since the whole line of villages in the west of New Jersey, and the forts on the Delaware, were scenes of lively conflict, until there was not a district within twelve miles of Philadelphia to which the British garrison could securely resort, even for firewood; and the entire region about Gloucester, Haddonfield, Mt. Holly and Burlington is memorable for the frequent presence of Lafayette, Greene, Wayne, Maxwell, Morgan, Dickinson and others, under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief himself. That campaign returned both armies to the soil of New Jersey, the British urging their retreat to

New York with all possible celerity, while Washington pursued, with his usual care and judgment, until the battle of Monmouth relieved the State, once more, from a hostile army. The distribution of Washington's army in winter quarters for 1778–9, exhibited the same appreciation of the strategic relations of New Jersey to a full control of operations wherever carried on. The statement of that distribution sufficiently explains its wisdom. Nine brigades on the west side of the Hudson, exclusive of the garrison of West Point; one at Smith's Cove, below; six brigades east of the Hudson; three brigades at Danbury, Connecticut, to cover the shores of Long Island Sound as well as to support troops along the Hudson; one brigade at Elizabethtown, to cover the lower part of New Jersey; seven brigades at Middlebrook, where general headquarters were established. General Cornwallis made one incursion into New Jersey, between the Hudson and the Hackensack, and Little Neck suffered from another; but no general field operations occurred to endanger the center. The subsequent removal of the American army from Middlebrook to Smith's Cove, on the Hudson, left no British army on New Jersey soil to threaten its peace.

THE TRIALS OF 1779-1780.

The winter of 1779–1780 returned the American headquarters to Morristown. The British garrison of New York, depleted by Clinton's expedition southward, could venture upon no field movements of importance and became so reduced by want of supplies as to be nearly as exposed to freezing and starvation as was the struggling, suffering American force in New Jersey. The value of the American position was constantly illustrated. Lord Stirling crossed to Staten Island upon the ice, but failed to surprise the post, and Newark and Elizabethtown suffered from expeditions out of New York. The names of Caldwell and Dayton are tenderly associated with the latter, and while the sufferings of the American army at Valley Forge, in 1777–8, were beyond

description, the experiences of their comrades during the winter of 1779–80 were no less terrible, even while relieved by an example of devotion on the part of the women of the Province, unsurpassed in history. I shall ask the privilege of using here, as I have once, and more formally, in another connection, the sketch furnished me by one of your own sons, the Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle. He thus describes the camp: "The paths at the camp near Morristown were marked with blood from the bare-footed soldiers." As to its approaches, which represent its strong strategic value, he says: "The enemy never passed Short Hills. The alarm gun, the beacon fires, the express riders, were always ready. The light, kindled at Short Hills, could be seen at Pompton and Baskingridge; and this was answered from Kimball Mountains, Rockaway Heights, and Vernon, in Sussex. The pass, through to Chatham, was a closed gate and secure."

Of the devotion of woman, he writes: "Mrs. Uzal Kitchell, daughter of Daniel Tuttle, with husband, father and four brothers in the service, declined a British protection, saying, 'If the God of battles will not protect us, we will fare with the rest.' Stockings, mittens, leggins, blankets and all kinds of domestic fabric employed those earnest women. The Kitchells, Smiths and Greens, of Hanover; the Jacksons, Beeches and Winds, of Rockaway and Pequannock; the Condits, Fords, Johns and Hathaways, of Morristown; the Carters, Piersons, Sayers, Millers, Thompsons and Browns, of Chatham; the Thompsons, Drakes and Careys, of Mendham, were only a few, who, from the beginning of the war, counted all things as loss unless independence was won, and the army was made the recipients of their bounty."

Washington says of New Jersey, that "all his requisitions were punctually complied with, and in many counties exceeded."

THE LAST STRUGGLE IN NEW JERSEY.

Nothing can be added! He who agonized for his country's welfare through all her desperate straits; who suffered as few merely human beings have suffered for others, while ever true to duty; who held firm faith in his country's future when nearly all others despaired, is the one whose tribute must be final and complete. As the keystone to the arch sustains all pressure, and every distributed burden reverts to it for security, so New Jersey readily concentered, for the common defense, all the elements which ensured success, and so did Washington embrace in his plans and his faith that appreciation of those elements, which achieved the success. But before that success was fully attained, there was one more bold dash to tear the keystone from the arch. The tidings of Clinton's capture of Charleston reached New York city, and aroused its garrison to the belief that it had but to strike Washington, promptly, and end the war. The march of Lieutenant-General Knyphausen, supported, soon after, by General Clinton, on his return northward, resulted in the battle and burning of Springfield; but the stronghold at the center was not shaken. Alarm guns once more echoed among the hills! Beacon fires again flashed their warnings through the night, and not in vain! Washington himself, was behind the lines, and Stark of Bunker Hill was party to the defense, and so were Greene, and Maxwell and Lee, with Dayton, Angel, Jackson, Dickinson and others, each a host. Invasion of New Jersey was at an end. New York, itself, was now in peril.

There remains one more illustration of the strategic relations of New Jersey to the war for American independence, to be noticed. And see how the first actors in the great drama come to the footlights, in the great catastrophe! Cornwallis, from Ireland, and Clinton from Boston, shared in the prologue, before the palmetto defenses near Charleston, in 1776. And Cornwallis, who skirmished with Washington

near Brunswick, who had been foiled by him on the Assinpink and at Princeton, had at last retired from the battlefield of Guilford, to the defenses of Yorktown. And Clinton, so eager to possess New York and burn resisting towns, had been forced out of Pennsylvania, through New Jersey; had completed his second expedition to the southward, and once again appeared at New York.

THE CROWNING VICTORY.

The Commander of the American army begins to see the ripening of his plans. The garrisons of Newport, Stony Point and Verplank's Point had been already withdrawn to New York, so that New England and the Hudson felt no British constraint. In the right zone, Washington had pushed Greene southward from Guilford, and was watching daily the growing net-work which Lafayette was wrapping about the beleaguered shelter of Cornwallis. Watchmen, on the Delaware Capes, were stretching their vision for the first glimpse of promised aid from the French West Indies. In the left zone, the great commander advanced the troops of Rochambeau so closely to the outworks upon Manhattan Island, that Clinton, in a desperate mood, demanded of Cornwallis four thousand of his best troops, *at once*, to save New York, which was threatened with instant siege. With equal urgency did Cornwallis look to Clinton for prompt succor, to save his army from surrender.

Facing Staten Island, busy hands are erecting brick ovens adequate to supply a besieging force of 30,000 men, with daily bread. Batteaux, mounted on wheels, are ostentatiously prepared, to make an American landing upon Staten Island seem immediate and irresistible. Mock plans are drafted and allowed to fall into Clinton's hands, to deepen his concern, and tie his hands. The American army, itself, did not share the counsels of its Commander-in-Chief. "No less pains were taken to deceive our own army," wrote Washington, "for I had always conceived, when the imposition

does not completely take place at home, it would never sufficiently succeed abroad." A plan for a large camp at Morristown, embracing Springfield and the Chatham plan, was also slipped into hands which divulged (?) it, to Clinton. French and American troops crossed the Hudson on the 20th and 25th of August, one part moving to Springfield, and another for Whippany, but toward Trenton. On the 30th of August, Washington himself reached Philadelphia, *not missed by Clinton.* On the 2d of September, the American army made its third entry into Philadelphia, *not missed by Clinton.* On the 5th of September, Washington, for the third time, reached Chester, and still, *not missed by Clinton.* Count de Grasse had entered the Chesapeake, and, still, Washington's army *had not been missed by Clinton.* On the 6th, Clinton knew all, *all too late.*

That grasp of the New Jersey fastnesses, which held supreme direction of operations and defeated British combinations during five years of war, was, at last, relaxed, only that it might assure that permanent triumph which its consummate strategy made possible. On the 14th of September Washington joined Lafayette. On the 19th of October, Cornwallis surrendered. The Declaration of Independence had been confirmed through combat at arms, and the thirteen British Colonies became the United States of America.

A CENTURY LATER.

Three generations later, two millions of armed citizens laid aside their arms, and agreed, anew, to "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." Then a full century completed its record, and the one hundredth year of American independence brought tribute from all people, races and tongues, to its matchless developments in the right royal arts of peace; and the old Federal Capital of 1776 was the Mecca, to which flocked those tens of thousands, and all the flags of earth floated, pleasantly, together, the "Stars and Stripes" *central and loftiest.*

And only just now, while the old bell of Independence Hall is starting on a friendly visit through the land, to emphasize its old mission in the remotest city of the South, at another emphatic celebration in the interests of peace, we are reminded, that while the population of the Great Republic has increased by more than fifty millions over that of the crisis we have considered, there has been an assertion of the people's choice for a successor to Washington at the Nation's Capital, and through processes so peaceful and even, that the united people accept, with grateful recognition, this fresh assurance of National prosperity, and a son of New Jersey is the President-elect.

With such results achieved for ourselves, and for all beyond the oceans who look for just that example for their imitation and attainment, we may well pause to look back, and see, just where the balance was so poised that the destiny of the Republic held the world in suspense, until determining factors gave weight to liberty, and America, of to-day, is glad.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. VIII. 1885. No. 4.

NEWARK, N. J., May 21, 1885.

The regular meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held this day in the rooms of the Society, the President, the Rev. S. M. HAMILL, D.D., in the chair, assisted by Dr. S. H. PENNINGTON, Vice-President.

The minutes of the January meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, and approved.

Dr. PENNINGTON announced the death last evening of the Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, one of the earliest members of this Society, and moved the appointment of a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Society in reference to this great loss not only to the Society, but to the city of Newark, the State of New Jersey, and the Nation at large. The motion was agreed to, and the President appointed as such committee Dr. Pennington, Joseph N. Tuttle and William A. Righter.

Dr. Stephen Wickes, the Corresponding Secretary, in presenting his first report, took occasion to return his thanks for the honor the Society had done him in electing him to the place so long and ably filled by the late Mr. Whitehead. Though not born in New Jersey, he had resided in the State long enough to have learned much of its history, and to have acquired a deep interest in the work of the Historical Society, and assured the Society that he would give his best endeavor to discharge the responsible duties of the office. The correspondence since the January meeting had been of the usual character and variety, showing the widespread influence of the Society. A few of the more interesting letters were read.

The Treasurer reported $1,542.91 on hand available for the purposes of the Society.

The Executive Committee reported "a very satisfactory state of affairs in the general condition of the Society. Its membership was largely increased by the election, at the last annual meeting, of about one hundred members, the most of whom sent letters of acceptance, many of them at their own request becoming life members. The rooms have been visited by many of them to express their interest in the work of the Society, and by many others seeking historical information. The number of members at present is four hundred, not including those who, heretofore elected, have for a series of years ceased to pay their dues to the Society. The ambition of the Committee has thus been excited to make our library more attractive and useful to seekers after the sources of knowledge which the Society was instituted to supply. It discovers no reason to believe that, as the years go on, this ambition will not be gratified.

"The Committee on the Library will report a valuable contribution to its treasures from the family of Mr. Wm. A. Whitehead, not the least of which is a series of scrap books, arranged and indexed in a way so methodical and so convenient in form, as to become of themselves, if we had no other

cherished memories of him, a monument of his patient industry and intelligent zeal in the collection and preservation of historical lore.

"The Society is now in regular correspondence with the Historical Societies of our sister States, with which an exchange of publications is regularly maintained, and also with other Library associations and numerous literary gentlemen of the States, from whom it receives valuable contributions, not only of their writings, but of books and pamphlets which they generously bestow. The volumes of the New Jersey Archives are highly valued and much sought for by our State and other leading public libraries. Of these, some are sold and many are disposed of by exchange for books and pamphlets of value. Our Library for the last three years has thus been largely increased by gifts and exchanges, but not by the purchase of books. Some of the State Historical Societies receive annual appropriations from their Legislatures to be expended in the purchase of books. We discover, however, that the most of them, like our own, rely upon their own resources in the aid obtained from those interested in their work, and from exchanges with other Societies. The shelves of the library are now full and overflowing. The walls of our rooms afford no more space for the erection of shelves. Additional cases for books have been made, which are placed on the floor of the library room, materially contracting its space. More cases are needed to relieve the yet crowded shelves. The problem with the Library Committee now is, where they can be placed without too much inconvenience.

"Historical Societies do not appeal to those elements of beneficence which prompt so many who are blessed with wealth, to make their noble contributions to the founding and support of institutions of charity. They are, notwithstanding, eleemosynary, established for the promotion of learning, and so for the public good. We are not without the hope that the straits into which our Society is brought, by its very prosperity, will yet make its appeal to the benefi-

cent impulses of some one who will be led to see that he has 'come to the kingdom for such a time as this;' and establish for it a wider sphere of usefulness and an enduring prosperity."

The Committee on the Library reported that "the additions made to the collections of the Society since the last meeting are, perhaps, larger and more valuable than any heretofore reported on an occasion similar to the present. From the usual sources we have received during the past four months one hundred and fifty-seven bound volumes and three hundred and ninety-two pamphlets. This exceeds considerably the number received during the eight months preceding. But besides this handsome addition to our library, we have received from the executors of our late Corresponding Secretary, and in accordance with his will, a large number of bound volumes, including many valuable works in the various departments of literature, together with many curious manuscripts in good preservation and in durable bindings, among them being that large and important historical collection, known as the 'New Jersey Manuscripts,' in four folio volumes; also the 'Original Minutes of the New Jersey Assembly,' 1751-2, 1786, 1788 and 1790, in four folio volumes; also the Original Minutes of the 'Provincial Congress,' 1776, one volume folio; also the 'Original Papers relating to the New York Boundary Negociation,' in two volumes folio, 1769-70. Besides these we have received from the same source many interesting manuscripts in packages, paper covers and port-folios, together with numerous scrap-books of great interest and value, not only for their contents, but for the testimony which they give to the love of the lamented donor for the work to which he devoted all his leisure moments. In addition to these books and manuscripts we have received, in compliance with his last wishes, a very large number of pamphlets and magazines, all of which being added to the donations first mentioned above make the num-

ber of bound volumes added since our last meeting, three hundred and eighty-four, the number of pamphlets, one thousand and seventeen, and the total number of bound volumes now in our library, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

"Although additional shelves have been provided by your Committee, more are needed, but where to place them is now becoming a serious question. Every available nook and corner is at present occupied, and our duplicate books and pamphlets, which are of great value, are so closely packed in closets that it is with great difficulty they are reached when needed for exchanges. Cases could be erected in the rear room, but this might put an end to the social gatherings therein, such as we enjoy at our May meeting. It is, however, a matter for serious consideration, and your Committee would respectfully call attention to it.

"The interest in the library and in the work of the Society is evidently increasing, not only among the members, but among kindred associations. Visitors are more frequent, and demands for our publications, and for the valuable information afforded by our books and manuscripts are daily becoming more numerous."

The Committee on Publications reported that the Proceedings for January had been printed and distributed to the active members and to other societies and institutions exchanging with us.

The Committee on Colonial Documents reported that Volume VIII of the New Jersey Archives had been received and distributed since the last meeting. The Committee had entrusted to Judge Ricord, the Librarian of the Society, the work of preparing Volume IX for the press, under the supervision of the Committee, with the special co-operation of Messrs. Vroom and Nelson of the Committee. They would like to have the co-operation of all the members of the Society in this work, in the way of suggestions or the contribution of

hitherto unpublished material that would throw light on the Colonial history of New Jersey.

Mr. NELSON moved that inasmuch as Judge Ricord was to have such intimate relations to the work that he be added to the Committee on Colonial Documents. Which was agreed to.

THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP reported favorably upon the following gentlemen, who were thereupon elected by ballot:

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

AMZI DODD,	Newark
JOHN B. DUNBAR,	Bloomfield
J. BARRON POTTER, M.D.,	Bridgeton
WILLIAM ELMER, M.D.,	Bridgeton
REV. J. G. CRATE,	May's Landing
DENMAN INGERSOLL,	May's Landing
JOB B. SOMERS, M. D.,	Linwood
JAMES STEEN,	Eatontown
GEORGE G. HALSTEAD,	Paterson
WILLIAM RIKER,	Newark
HORACE ALLING,	Newark
GEORGE C. MILLER,	Newark
WILLIAM R. WEEKS,	Newark
J. H. CLARK,	Newark
WILLIAM H. BALL,	Newark
JOHN M. RAND, M.D.,	Newark
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS,	Newark
D. SMITH WOOD,	Newark
GEORGE R. GRAY,	Newark
HUGH KINNARD,	Newark
EDWIN N. DOUGLASS,	Newark
JABEZ FEAREY,	Newark
EDWARD KANOUSE,	Newark
JOSIAH J. BROWN,	Newark
GEORGE W. HOWELL,	Morristown

G. LEE STOUT, - - - - - - - Bloomfield
JOHN T. PROBERT, - - - - - - - Paterson
CHAUNCEY M. FIELD, M.D., - - - - - Plainfield
REV. DR. JOHN WOODBRIDGE, - - New Brunswick

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

REV. RUFUS S. GREEN, D. D., - - Buffalo, N. Y.

Several gentlemen were proposed for membership.

The amendment to the By-Laws, proposed at the January meeting by Gen. STRYKER, was taken up, discussed and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That Article I of the By-Laws of this Society be amended by striking out the words, "third Thursday," before the words, "of January," and inserting instead the words, "fourth Tuesday."

On motion, it was agreed that the January meeting be held at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, proposed at the same meeting by Mr. WILLIAM NELSON, were taken up, amended to make the proposed Committee consist of one member from each county, instead of one from each Congressional district, and were then adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That Article V of the Constitution of this Society be amended by inserting after the word, "Statistics," the words, "a Committee on Genealogy, to consist of one member from each county, five of whom shall constitute a quorum."

Resolved, That a new Article be inserted in the By-Laws, as follows: "Article XIII—The Committee on Genealogy shall be charged with the duty of arranging and collating all genealogical data in the possession of the Society, and with furnishing information, so far as possible, to all inquirers on such subjects, addressing the Society. Copies of all letters asking and giving such information shall be filed with the Librarian, under such plan as the Committee may, from time to time, adopt. The Committee shall also arrange for the reception and preservation of all properly authenticated portraits of citizens of New Jersey, living or dead, which may be deposited with the Society."

Resolved, That Articles XIII, XIV, XV and XVI, of the By-Laws of the Society, be changed to Articles XIV, XV, XVI and XVII.

The PRESIDENT appointed the following

STANDING COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY.

Atlantic, John J. Gardner, Atlantic City; *Bergen,* William M. Johnson, Hackensack; *Burlington,* Clifford Stanley Sims, Mt. Holly; *Camden,* John Clement, Haddonfield; *Cape May,* ———; *Cumberland,* William E. Potter, Bridgeton; *Essex,* Daniel T. Clark, South Orange;* *Gloucester,* ———; *Hudson,* Charles H. Winfield, Jersey City; *Hunterdon,* Rev. George S. Mott, D.D., Flemington; *Mercer,* William S. Stryker, Trenton; *Middlesex,* Cortlandt L. Parker, Perth Amboy; *Monmouth,* Rev. Garret C. Schanck, Marlboro; *Morris,* Edmund D. Halsey, Morristown; *Ocean,* Edwin Salter, Tom's River, or Fourth Auditor's Office, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.; *Passaic,* William Nelson, Paterson; *Salem,* ———; *Somerset,* A. V. D. Honeyman, Somerville; *Sussex,* Thomas Lawrence, Hamburgh; *Union,* Dr. Henry R. Cannon, Elizabeth; *Warren,* —— ———.

The Committee on Resolutions, in reference to the death of Mr. Frelinghuysen, presented the following, which were read by the Chairman, Dr. PENNINGTON, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Historical Society of New Jersey has received, with profound sorrow, the intelligence of the death last evening of the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, one of its life members. Descended from an honored ancestry, distinguished in the annals of the State—himself among the most distinguished—learned, eloquent and patriotic, he served his country with honor and public applause: as a member of the Bar, he earned for himself a rank among the highest by his large legal attainments and wise counsels; as a gentleman he was courteous, affable and sincere; as a friend of education he contributed his influence to foster and uphold the cause of sound learning, and aided effectively in elevating to its present prominent position the institution of learning of which he was an alumnus and an influential trustee; as a Christian, from early life he took an open and pronounced position, adorned his profession by a consistent walk and conversation, by a devoted and filial attachment to the particular church he loved, and by an earnest co-operation in enterprises of the Church at large for the diffusion of the word of God, and the extension of the benign

* In place of Elias N. Miller, Esq., of Newark, who was appointed on the Special Committee on Genealogy, at the January meeting, but has since removed from the county.

and saving influence of the Gospel through the world; and as a member of this Society he evinced a lively interest in its objects, and by his life and public services contributed not a little to make that history which it was designed to record.

Resolved, That the members of this Society, in testimony of their affection and respect, attend the funeral on the 23d inst.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published and transmitted with the respectful sympathy of the Society to the family of the deceased.

Mr. JOSEPH N. TUTTLE moved that the members meet in the Society's rooms on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M., to attend the funeral in a body. Which was agreed to.

A recess of an hour was then taken, which was pleasantly spent in the discussion of a lunch served in the Document Room, and in the examination of the interesting collections of the Society.

On reassembling, the Society listened to an address by the Rev. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D., on the Life, Work and Character of the late William A. Whitehead, for nearly forty years the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

On motion of Dr. WICKES, the thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Prime for his able and eloquent discourse, and a copy was requested for publication.

The Rev. Dr. MOTT offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in receiving the large and valuable donation of two hundred and twenty-seven bound volumes, six hundred and twenty-five pamphlets, eleven folios of manuscripts, and miscellaneous papers of decided historical interest, presented by the family of our respected and venerated Corresponding Secretary, recently deceased, some of which were expressly designated by Mr. Whitehead in his will—we desire to convey our hearty thanks to the family for their generous regard for this Society.

Resolved, That this Society will hold these books and papers, the collection of a lifetime, as a treasure most precious for its historical value, and endeared especially to the Society, as a testimony of the interest which Mr. Whitehead retained, even to the last, in this Society; and as a memorial of the priceless services which he rendered to it, from its organization to the end of his life.

Resolved, That as soon as the accommodations for the library of the Society will permit, the Library Committee be requested to have these bound volumes, pamphlets and manuscripts placed in an alcove, to be designated

as the "Whitehead Collection;" and that with these be incorporated, so far as possible, the papers which he prepared for this Society and read before it, as well as other articles published by him at different times.

Gen. JAMES GRANT WILSON, of New York, presented to the Society a copy of the rare pamphlet by "Eumenes," on the defects of the first New Jersey Constitution, with the autograph on the title of Col. John Bayard, of New Brunswick, and which was next the property of Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick, of New Jersey. He also presented a copy of a hymn book, printed at New Brunswick, in 1804, and which had likewise been the property of Col. Bayard; also a hymn book, printed at Morristown, in 1805, which had belonged to Judge Kirkpatrick.

These gifts, so interesting from their associations, were received with the thanks of the Society.

Gen. WILSON then proceeded to read a paper on Judge Samuel Bayard, of New Jersey (1767–1840), with extracts from his London diary of 1795.

Dr. PENNINGTON moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to General Wilson for his very interesting address, and that a copy be requested for publication in the Proceedings. He remarked that he well remembered Judge Bayard, who was Treasurer of Princeton College when he (the speaker), was a student at that institution, and had occasion to visit him twice a year to pay his dues. His son, the Rev. Lewis P. Bayard, was the first Rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, in Newark, whom he recollected.

Dr. PENNINGTON'S motion was then agreed to.

Mr. ERNEST E. COE presented a fac-simile copy of the New York *Morning Post*, of 1783, containing Washington's farewell address to the army. He also presented an original map of Newark in 1835.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Coe for his gifts.

The Society then adjourned.

Selections from Correspondence,

LAID BEFORE THE SOCIETY MAY 21, 1885.

From Mayor Courtenay, Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 26 March, '85.

To the Officers and Members of the New Jersey Historical Society:

I have sent you, by express, a heliotype of the Great Seal of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, and the fac-simile of their signatures, mounted.

In my recent study of the Colonial period, in connection with the Centennial of the City of Charleston, I found, after much search, these original autographs and an impression of the Seal in the Public Record Office, London; and they were of such interest to me that I have had a limited number of copies prepared, and would be pleased to have one preserved by the Historieal Societies of the "Old Thirteen" States.

In this spirit I deposit a copy with you, in the hope that my thought may prove acceptable, and with my best wishes for your Society, I have the honor to remain,

Your very obedient servant,

WM. A COURTENAY.

From Hon. B. F. Randolph, of Jersey City, N. J.

JERSEY CITY, May 16, 1885.

William Nelson, Esq., Recording Secretary:

MY DEAR SIR—* * * While the collection of books, pamphlets, newspapers, portraits, maps and written matter is of great value for present use, its greatest value is for use in the remote future. If those who have the leisure, culture and taste for doing so, would collect and forward to the Society publications throwing light on our past and current history, and would also write out the results of their experience and information as to the past which they have received from the aged who have departed—as indeed many have most kindly been doing—the historical value for future use of the Society's collection would be greatly increased.

Yours truly,

BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH.

Donations to the New Jersey Historical Society,

ANNOUNCED MAY 21, 1885.

From Authors—Henry B. Carrington, U. S. A.: Boston and New York, 1775 and 1776, Historical Papers with Notes, 1884; The Indian Question, an Address, 1884.—*George S. Conover:* Sayenqueraghta, King of the Senecas, 1885.—*Frederick A. Crunden:* The Function of a Public Library, and its value to a Community.—*Daniel T. V. Huntoon:* The Province Laws (of Mass.), Their Value and the Progress of the New Edition, 1885.—*William Nelson:* (æt. xii) —Isabel: A Tale of the Mexican Banditti.—*Henry Onderdonk, Jr.:* Documents and Letters intended to illustrate the Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County, N. Y.—*Frederick W. Ricord:* The Self-Tormenter, with more English Songs from Foreign Tongues, 1885.—*Robert C. Winthrop:* Oration on the Completion of the National Monument to Washington, February 21, 1885.

From the United States Department of Agriculture.—Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1884.

From the United States Bureau of Education.—Circulars of Information, No. 6, 1884, and No. 1, 1885; Buildings for Children in the South, 1884; Planting Trees in School Grounds, and the Celebration of Arbor Day, 1885.

From the United States Bureau of Ethnology.—Contributions to North American Ethnology, Volume V., 1882.

From the United States Bureau of Statistics.—Index to Quarterly Reports of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics for 1884; Quarterly Reports for the three months ending September 30, 1884, and December 31, 1884.

From the United States Department of State.—Reports of the Consuls of the United States on the Agricultural Machinery in their Several Districts, December, 1884.

From the United States Geological Survey.—Geology of the Comstock Lode and the Washoe District, with Atlas, by George F. Becker; Third Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey, 1881-2, by J. W. Powell; Bulletins, Nos. 2 to 6 inclusive; Comstock Mining and Miners, by Eliot Lord.

From the United States Treasury Department.—Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year 1884.

From the United States Patent Office.—Alphabetical List of Patentees and Inventors for quarter ending September 30, 1884; Official Gazette, Vol. XXX complete, and Vol. XXXI, Nos. 1 to 6.

From Societies.—American Antiquarian Society: Proceedings of, Vol. III, Part 3.—*American Museum of Natural History:* Annual Report of the Trustees of, with Constitution and By-Laws.—*American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York:* Proceedings of March 28, 1884.—*American Philosophical Society:* Proceedings of, Vol. XXII, Nos. 117, 118; Register of Papers published in the Transactions and Proceedings of, compiled by Henry Phillips, Jr.—*Buffalo Historical Society:* Annual Report of the Board of Managers, and Proceedings, January 13, 1885; Transactions, Vol. III, Obsequies of Red Jacket.—*Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences:* A Vindication of the Authenticity of the Elephant Pipes in the Museum of the Society, from the accusations of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, by Charles E. Putnam, 1885.—*Essex Institute:* Vol. XV, Nos. 10–12; Vol. XVI, Nos. 7–12; Historical Collections, Vol. XXI.—*Iowa State Historical Society:* Historical Record, Vol. I, No. 1. —*Massachusetts Historical Society:* Collections, Vol. IX, Fifth Series; Proceedings, Vol. I, Second Series.—*Minnesota Historical Society:* Biennial Report to the Legislature, 1885; Collections, Vol. V.—*Newburg Bay and the Highlands Historical Society:* First Annual Meeting, with addresses by Hon. Erastus Brooks and others, 1884.—

New England Historic-Genealogical Society: A brief description of New England and Severall Townes therein, from a manuscript written in 1660 by Samuel Maverick, 1885; Proceedings of the Society, January, 1885; The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, No. CLIV, Vol. 39.—*New York Genealogical and Biographical Society:* The Record, Vol. XVI, Nos. 1 and 2.—*Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia:* Report of the Proceedings for 1884.—*Oneida Historical Society:* Transactions, 1881–1884.—*Pennsylvania Historical Society:* Magazine of History and Biography, No. 4, Vol. VIII.—*Rhode Island Historical Society:* Collections, Vol. VII; Proceedings for 1884–85.—*Royal Historical Society (London):* Transactions, New Series, Vol, II, Part 4.—*Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society:* Survey of the Public Lands in Ohio, by Charles Whittlesey, 1884; Map and Description of Northeastern Ohio, by Rev. John Heckewelder, 1884; The Geographical History of Ohio, by C. C. Baldwin; The Corporate Birth and Growth of the City of Cleveland; The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Society, 1885.—*Virginia Historical Society:* Spotswood's Letters, Vol. II.—*Wyoming Historical Society:* Proceedings and Collections, Vol. I, 1858–1884.

From Colleges.—Cornell University: The Cornell University Register, 1884–85.—*Harvard College:* Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer, 1883–84.

From the Astor Library: Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Trustees for 1884.

From the Smithsonian Institution: Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1880-81, by J. W. Powell, 1883.

From the Massachusetts State Library: Report of the Librarian for the Year ending September 30, 1884.

From the New York State Library: Annual Reports of the Trustees for 1882 and 1883; Report of the Regents of the University on the Boundaries of the State of New York, prepared by Daniel J. Pratt; Report of the New York State Museum, by the Regents of the University.

From Taunton (Mass.) Public Library: Nineteenth Annual Report of the Trustees, 1884.

From the Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Women of Newark: Constitution, By-Laws and a Complete Set of Annual Reports from its origin in 1867.

From the Session of Tennent Church, New Jersey: Sermons on Sacramental Occasions, by Divers Ministers (Gilbert Tennent, Samuel Blair and William Tennent), 1739.

From Walter H. Aiken: Charles Aiken, an Address at the Unveiling of the Aiken Memorial, Cincinnati, 1885.

From Rev. C. D. Bradlee, D.D.: Reports of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, 1885; Report of the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, 1885; In Memoriam, Rev. A. M. Weeks, 1884; Report of the New England Aid Society, 1885; Geological Gleanings in England; History of the Ordination of Caleb D. Bradlee; also History of the Anniversary of his Ordination, 1884; Reports of the Committee of the Church of the Disciples, 1884; Science, a weekly journal.

From Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster: Annual Report of the Attorney General (U. S.), June 30, 1884; Testimony taken by the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, 1884; Testimony in the Star Route Case, 1884; Testimony in the Ottman Case, 1884; Proceedings in the Case of the United States *v.* Wm. Pitt Kellogg, charged with receiving a bribe while a United States Senator, 1884; Star Route Conspiracy, Argument of the Attorney General, 1882; Testimony of Attorney General Brewster, in the inquiry into the Expenditures of the Department of Justice, 1884; Opinion of the Attorney General on the Act for the relief of Fitz John Porter, 1884; Proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States, on the death of Jeremiah S. Black, 1883.

From Rev. Allen H. Brown: Necrological Report of the Union Theological Seminary of the City of New York, 1877–1883.

From Ernest E. Coe: Competition of India Wheat, an address before the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, by Thomas H. Dudley; Report of the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, 1883; Report of the Committee of the Bar Association of the City of New York on the transfer of title to land, 1882; Charter and By-Laws of the Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., 1875; Report of the Newark Aqueduct Board, 1883; Little, Brown & Co.'s Catalogue of Law Books, 1858; The Internal Revenue Laws, 1865.

From Frederick O. Conant.—Pedigree of the Conant family.

From Prof. George H. Cook.—Annual Reports of the State Geologist of New Jersey for the years 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1874, 1875 and 1882; A Preliminary Catalogue of the Flora of New Jersey, by N. L. Britten, Ph. D.

From Hon. David A. Depue.—New Jersey Supreme Court, James P. Dusenberry, administrator of Cephas M. Woodruff, deceased, *v.* Henry S. Little, Receiver, etc.; Charters of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the American Dock and Improvement Company, and the Central Land and Improvement Company; In Chancery of New Jersey, The American Dock and Improvement Company of New Jersey *v.* The Trustees of Public Schools and others, Argument of James E. Gowan; New Jersey Supreme Court, William Z. Larned *v.* The American Dock and Improvement Company, et als., Minutes of Evidence; The same case, Brief of John W. Taylor; The same case, Brief of Robert Gilchrist; The same case, The Court's Charge to the Jury; New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, The American Dock and Improvement Company et als., appellants, and the West Line Railroad Company et als., appellees, Brief for appellants, F. T. Frelinghuysen, Solicitor; The same appellants, and the Trustees for the Support of Public Schools et als., respondents, Opinion of the Court by Justice Depue; U. S. Circuit Court, Dinsmore *v.* Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,

Argument of James E. Gowan, F. B. Gowan, George M. Robeson and B. Williamson.

From Daniel Draper.—New York Meteorological Observatory, Abstract of Registers from Self-recording Instruments, for year ending December 31, 1884.

From Hon. Frederick S. Fish.—Reports of the Legislature of New Jersey: 1st, Of the Council of State Charities and Correction, 1884: 2d, Of the Board of Commissioners of Pilotage, 1884; 3d, Of the New Jersey State Prison, 1884; 4th, Of the Adjutant-General, 1884; 5th, Of the Quartermaster General, 1884; 6th, Of the Trustees of the State Industrial School, 1884; 7th, Of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, 1884; 8th, Of the State Lunatic Asylum of Trenton, 1884; 9th, Of the State Asylum for the Insane at Morristown; 10th, Of the State Board of Education, 1884; 11th, Of the Riparian Commissioners, 1884; 12th, Of Rutgers Scientific School, 1884; 13th, Of the State Librarian, 1884; 14th, Of the Home for Disabled Soldiers, 1884; 15th, Of the State Reform School, 1884; 16th, Of the New Jersey State Normal School, 1884; Message of Governor Leon Abbett, 1885 (German); Fifty-second Annual Report of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, 1884; Acts and Resolutions of the Senate and General Assembly.

From Hon. Edmund Goldsmid.—The Clarendon Historical Society, Reprints, Series I, 1882-4.

From Samuel A. Green, M. D.—Registry and Return of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year ending December 31, 1883; Report of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity of Massachusetts, 1884; Proceedings of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, with Address of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, 1883; Memorial of John Harvard, 1884; Groton Historical Series, Nos. IV and V; Reports of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, 1882-3; Reports of the Trustees of the City Hospital of Boston, 1883 and 1884;

Report of the Boston Provident Association, 1884; Directory of the Same, 1884; Reports: the Boston Lying-in Hospital, 1883; Of the Industrial Aid Society, 1884; Of the Associated Charities (Boston), 1882; Of the Young Men's Christian Union, 1883; Of the State Lunatic Hospital at Taunton, 1884; The Health of Boston, 1875; Poem read at the Centennial Celebration in Groton, Mass., July, 1884, by John M. L. Babcock; The Work and Wants of the Unitarian Sunday School Society, 1884; Dead yet Living, an Address by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., 1884; The Need of Independent Political Action in the Present Crisis, by Hon. Theodore Lyman, 1884; Remarks by the President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1879; Our Steam Railroads and Suburban Travel, by Charles W. Felt, 1883; Report of the Board of Directors of the Providence Railroad Corporation for the years ending November 19, 1879, and September 30, 1882; Report to the Legislature of Massachusetts upon the Condition of the Records, Files, Papers and Documents in the Secretary of State's Office, 1885; Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Middlesex (Mass.), 1883; Oration delivered in the Old South Meeting House, by Wendell Phillips, June 14, 1876; The Character of Washington, from the Oration of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, at the Laying of the Cornerstone of Washington Monument, July 4, 1848.

From F. Hobson.—The Centennial Celebration of Montgomery County, Pa., September, 1884.

From Albert H. Hoyt.—Proceedings of the New England Methodist Historical Society, January 19, 1885.

From Samuel H. Hunt.—Minutes of the New Jersey Baptist Association, 1812, '19, '20, '25, '30, '34, '37; Minutes of the North New Jersey Baptist Association, 1872, '73, '74, and from 1876 to 1882, inclusive; Minutes of the East New Jersey Baptist Association, 1843, '47, '54, '55, '56, '58, '62 '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '69, '71, '73, '74, '78; Minutes of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention, 1851, '55, '56, '57,

'59, '73, '82; Minutes of Central New Jersey Baptist Association, 1857, '58, '80; Minutes of the Sussex Baptist Association, 1859, '62, '65, '66; Minutes of the Delaware River Old School Baptist Association, 1875; Minutes of the Long Island Baptist Association, 1879; A Sermon on the Assassination of President James A. Garfield, by Wheeloch H. Parmly, D. D., 1881.

From E. Q. and G. M. Keasbey.—New Jersey Law Journal, Vol. 8.

From Charles J. Kipp, M. D.—Report of the Newark Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary for 1884.

From Aaron Lloyd.—Reports of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, on the state of the Finances, 1849, '50, '52, '53, '54, 1856 to 1861, 1863 to 1870; Reports of the same on Commerce and Navigation, 1856, 1858 to 1863, 1865 to 1868, 1870; Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1874; Report of the Secretary of State on Commercial Relations, 1863, '64, '69, '70; Report of the Commissioners of Patents, 1853, '54.

From John W. Lovell.—Past and Present, by Thomas Carlyle.

From Elias N. Miller.—Reports of the Board of Trade of the city of Newark, 1872 to 1876; Reports of the Riparian Commissioners of New Jersey, 1873; Of the Joint Commission on the Water Supply of the cities of Newark and Jersey City, 1878; Of the Secretary of State of New Jersey, on an Examination of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J.; Of the Underwriter's Protective Association (Salvage Corps), of Newark, N. J.; Of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, 1873; Of the New Jersey State Board of Education, 1873; Of the Board of Education of the city of Newark, N. J., 1873, '74, '77; Of the Essex Public Road Board, 1869; Annual Statements of the Banks and Savings Institutions of the State of New Jersey, 1872; Transactions of the Medical Society of New Jersey, 1879; Message of the Mayor of Newark, N. J., 1873; Rules and Regulations of the Newark Aqueduct

Board, 1879; The Early Days and Early Surveys of East New Jersey, by Wm. Roome, 1883; In Chancery of New Jersey, between Elias N. Miller, Complainant, and Morgan G. Colt, et al., Defendants; New Jersey Court of Appeals, Hugh J. Jewett, Complainant, and Sigmund Dringer, et al., Defendants, Brief of Mr. Parker; The Same Case, Opinion of the Court; United States District Court of New Jersey, E. N. Miller, Assignee, Complainant, and Edmund Mead, et al., Defendants, Testimony; The Same Complainant and Chetwood Bird, et al., Defendants; United States District Court of New Jersey, in the matter of the Bankruptcy of Kaufman & Hauck, Brief of Assignee; In the Same Case, Testimony; United States District Court, In the matter of the New Brunswick Carpet Company, Bankrupt, Brief of Assignee; United States District Court of New Jersey, E. N. Miller, Assignee of the Elizabethtown Steam Manufacturing Company, Bankrupt, *ads.* Nathaniel N. Halsted; In Chancery of New Jersey, between Hugh J. Jewett, Receiver, and Henry Bowman, et al., Defendants, Argument of Mr. C. Parker; Louisville Chancery Court, National State Bank of Newark, N. J., *v.* Second National Bank of Louisville, Defendants, Brief for Second National Bank.

From William Nelson.—Speech of Hon. Wm. J. Allen upon the President's Message, 1864; Speech of Mr. Thomas on Confiscation, 1862; Speech of E. N. Norton on the State of the Country, 1863; Speech of James Brooks on the Tariff of 1870; Speech of George W. Woodward on Negro Suffrage, 1868; Remarks of Benjamin F. Thomas on the Treasury Note Bill, 1862; Argument of Daniel W. Voorhees on the Trial of John E. Cook for Treason; Address of J. P. Christiancy before the Graduating Law Class of Michigan University, 1860; Proceedings of the Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance of the State of New Jersey, 1872, 1874 to 1879; Proceedings of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Passaic, 1883–4; Reports of the

City Officers of the city of Paterson, N. J., 1883–4; Of Essex County Freeholders, 1878, '80; Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Hudson for 1879; Of the Society of the Old Ladies' Home, Paterson, N. J., 1877; Inaugural Address of Hon. W. G. Ritch, President of Historical Society of New Mexico, with Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, 1881; Gun's Index to Advertisements in England for Next of Kin, etc., Part X; Report of the Fifth Annual Session of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the State of New Jersey, 1883; Report of the Board of Managers of the Prison Discipline Society, Boston, 1850; A volume of Miscellaneous Pamphlets; Memorial Addresses on Life and Character of William Pitt Fessenden, 1870; President's Message and Documents, 1879 to 1883; Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1882; Reports of Superintendent of the Coast Survey, 1856–59; Congressional Record, Vol. II; Index to the Same; Directories of the city of Paterson, 1860, '61, '62, '65, 1870 to 1884; Life and Character of Jonathan T. Updegraff; Life and Character of Dudley C. Haskell; Traveler's Guide Through North America and the West Indies, by Thomas Bishop, 1833; Minutes of the United States Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 1849 to 1852; History of Methodism, by Abel Stevens, 1858; Proceedings of the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County, N.J., 1879–80; Proceedings of Freeholders of Passaic County for the years 1874–5, 1881–2, 1882–3; Reports of the Board of Education of the City of Paterson, N. J., 1873, '75, '83; Of Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Hudson, 1881–2; Of the Society of the Old Ladies' Home of Paterson, N. J.; Of the Trustees of the New Jersey State Normal School, 1878; Of the Commissioners of Railroad Taxation of New Jersey, 1879; Of John P. Stockton, Attorney-General of New Jersey, 1879; Of the Commissioners of State Water Supply, 1883; Of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, 1879; Of the State Board of Education,

1883; Of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industry of New Jersey, 1878; Of the State Librarian, 1876, '78; Of the Secretary of State as Commissioner of Insurance, 1877, '79; Of the State Industrial School for Girls, 1878; Of the State Reform School, 1878, '79, '80; Of Rutgers College Scientific School, 1875–82; Of the New Jersey State Prison, 1877, '78, '80; Of the State Board of Agriculture, 1876–7; Of the Philadelphia Home for Infants, 1875; Of the Commissioners to the Southern Exposition, Louisville, Ky., 1883; Of the Receiver of the Midland Railway of New Jersey, 1879; Of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; Of the National Academy of Sciences, 1883; Proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of New Jersey, 1869, '75, '81; Proceedings of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Jersey, 1867–80; Minutes of the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. of New Jersey, 1873, '75, '76; Constitution and Rules of the Select Council of the Royal Templars; Lundy's Manual of the New Jersey Legislature, 1872; Tourist's Hand Book to Colorado, etc.; Oxford wrong in objecting to the English being identified with Israel; The manuscripts of the Earl of Ashburnham, 1884; Action of the Several Yearly Meetings of Friends relative to the Secession of the New England Meeting, 1846; An Appeal for the Ancient Doctrine of the Religious Society of Friends, 1847; Vindication of Friends from Slander in a book entitled Quakerism, or the Story of my Life, by an Irish lady, 1852; Memorial Bulletin of the American Geographical Society of Dr. David Livingston; Memorial of Herman Ten Eyck Foster, by A. B. Conger, 1870; Address, etc., on the death of William Kent, 1861; Discourse on the Life and Character of Howard Townsend, M. D., by Rufus W. Clark, 1867; In Memoriam, Socrates Tuttle, 1885; The Life of Galileo, 1836; Discourse to Young Ladies, by Rev. T. V. Moore; Laborers in the Gospel Harvest, by A. D. Pollock, 1841; A Sermon on the death of Zachary Taylor, by Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, 1850; Sermon at the Open-

ing of St. George's Church, in St. Louis, 1845; A Historical Discourse in the First Presbyterian Church, Norfolk, Va., by George D. Armstrong, 1876; Thanksgiving Discourse by Rev. David Magie, D. D., 1875; Radicalism and the National Crisis, a Sermon by Rev. Samuel T. Spear, 1862; Catalogue of the Centenary Collegiate Institute of the Newark Conference, 1875–6; Memoir of William Henry Guest, by Frederick De Peyster, 1878; Regulations of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Co., 1884; Practical Hints on Dog Breaking, by W. H. Holabird; Kennedy's Hand Book of Scotch Song; Danger of Protection, by Hon. Perry Belmont, 1884; Sketch of the Wyoming Historical and Geographical Society, by C. Ben Johnson, 1880; List of Foreign Correspondents of the Smithsonian Institution; Minutes of the Third Ward Lincoln and Johnson Club of the City of Newark, 1864 (manuscript); Memorial of Rev. James Scott, D. D.; Bench, Bar, and Press; Argument of Alexander K. McClure before the Supreme Court; Reports of the Commissioners of the Essex Public Road Board for 1873; Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Hudson for 1877; Of the Treasurer of the Township of Kearny, Hudson. County, N. J., 1880; Of the Newark Female Charitable Society, 1879; Message of Louis Fairchild, Governor of Wisconsin, 1869; Oration on the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, July 4th, 1876, by Robert C. Winthrop; Properties and Powers in Every-day Matters, by A. Corey, 1876.

From Hon. Nathaniel Niles.—First Annual Report of the Chief Librarian of Columbia College Library, 1884; School of Library Economy, Circular of Information, 1884; The Impending Crisis in Our Finances, by Edwards Pierrepont.

From Rev. Stephen D. Peet.—The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, Vol. VII., Nos. 1 and 2.

From Hon. William Walter Phelps.—Report on the Internal Commerce of the United States, by John Nimmo, Jr.,

1881–2; Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1882–3; Report on the Internal Commerce of the United States for 1881–2; Memorial Address on the Life and Character of Jonathan T. Updegraff, 1883.

From J. B. Potter.—The Old Presbyterian Church and Graveyard of Bridgeton, N. J., 1885.

From A. M. Reynolds.—First Annual Report of the State Board of Assessors of the State of New Jersey for 1884.

From John E. Rowe.—Bi-centennial Celebration of the Board of American Proprietors of East New Jersey, 1884.

From William Sims.—Fourth Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture to the Legislature of the State of Kansas, 1883–84.

From H. W. B. Thomas.—Benedict Arnold; Regimental Memorandum Book, written while at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, 1884.

From Edward Trenchard.—Record of the Services of Rear Admiral Trenchard, United States Army.

From Unknown.—Report of Commissioners of State Bureau of Labor Statistics of Pullman, Ill., 1884; A Difference of Opinion concerning the reasons why Katherine Winthrop refused to marry Chief-Justice Sewall, 1885.

From John Whitehead.—Catalogue of books in the Morristown Library, 1879; List of books added to the Morristown Library since 1879; The *Morristown Record.*

From Isaac F. Wood.—Report of the Rahway Industrial Home for Children, 1884; Davis County, Kansas, illustrated, 1882.

DONATIONS BEQUEATHED BY MR. WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD TO THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

I.—ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS.

New Jersey Manuscripts, Vols. I, II, III, IV, in folio, 4 vols.

Original Papers relating to New York Boundary Negotiation.

Original Minutes of the New Jersey Assembly, 1751-52; 1777-8-9; 1780-1; 1782-84; 1786-88-90; 1806-8.

Original Minutes of the Provincial Congress, 1776.

Statement of the Case of the Possessors of Land in Newark, and the Petition of their Committee to the King, 1750.

Petition of 404 Inhabitants of Newark to the King in Council, 1750.

Examination of the Claim of Newark People to Land bought of the Indians, with an opinion, presumed to have been written by Elisha Parker, about 1746.

Original Despatches from the Lords of Trade to Governor Lewis Morris of New Jersey, 1741, 1744, 1745.

Original Draft of an Address of the Assembly of New Jersey to Governor Lewis Morris, 1745.

Minutes of the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas of Middlesex County, N. J., July 19 and 20, 1748, and July 16 and 17, 1751.

Extracts from the Original Records of Friends' Meetings at Amboy and Woodbridge, N. J., 1686–1751.

Earl of Stirling and others *v.* Earl of Perth, one volume, small folio, bound in cloth and leather.

Settlements by Arent Sonmans, Receiver-General of the Proprietors' Quit Rents, with the people, Newark, Achqueckennuck, Bergen, Hackensack, Saddle River, Woodbridge and Raritan River, 1707–1726. Paper covered folio.

Papers referring to the Proprieties of the Earl of Milford and J. H. Braine. (Flat sheets, no binding).

Draft of a Petition from the Inhabitants of Middlesex County to the Legislature (no date), asking for the adoption of measures to regulate the Commerce of the State, and an Act for imposing duties on certain goods, etc. (Flat sheets, no binding.)

Estimates of the Value of the Property left by John Terrill, Philip Kearney, Thomas Crowell and others, Refugees, 1783. (Flat sheets, no binding.)

Papers connected with the suit in Chancery of Priscella Bland and John Mercy Mann, heirs at law of Elias Bland *v.* Redford Ashfield and others. (Flats, unbound.)

Journal of Richard Gardiner on the Wallkill and Rutgerskill, 1752–1754. (Paper covered folio.)

Papers relating to the title to and settlement of the lands between the Musconeconk and Delaware Rivers, etc. (Paper covered folio.)

Papers relating to the agency of Dr. Lewis Johnson for West Jersey Society. (Paper covered folio.)

New York and New Jersey Boundary, Application for the Royal Approval of Act of Assembly for Running the Line, 1753. (One volume 4to, bound in cloth and leather.)

New York and New Jersey Boundary. Abstract of Documentary Evidence down to 1748. (4to, bound in cloth and leather.)

Papers relating to Lands and Settlers on Passaic River, etc., various dates from 1756 to 1773. (In separate sheets.)

Notes and Extracts from Woodbridge Town's Book. (Sheets pinned together.)

Extracts from Woodbridge Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths. (Sheets sewed together.)

Extracts referring to East Jersey, taken from Vanderkemp's Translation of the Dutch Records in the office of the Secretary of the State of New York. (Manuscript sheets stitched.)

Piscataway Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths from 1696 to 1790. (Sheets stitched.)

II.—OLD AND RARE BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

A Bill in the Chancery of New Jersey at the Suit of the Earl of Stair and others against Benjamin Bond and others. (Folio, New York, 1747.)

An Answer to the Council of Proprietors' two Publications: Sett forth at Perth Amboy, the 25th of March, 1746, and the 25th of March, 1747, as also some observations on Mr. Nevil's Speech to the House of Assembly in relation to a Petition to the House at Trenton, etc. Folio, no date. (Only one other copy known to be in existence.)

The Case of Lewis Morris, Chief Justice of New York, Removed by Governor Crosby. (No date, folio in paper cover.)

A Bill in the Chancery of New Jersey at the Suit of Priscella Bland, et als., *v.* Redford Ashfield, et als. (Folio pamphlet, no cover, 1771.)

Process Verbal of the Ceremony of Installation of President of the New York Historical Society as it will be performed, February 8, 1820. (Attributed to Gulian C. Verplank. 8vo., New York, 1820; a rare book.)

A Brief State of the Controvesy between the Colonies of New York and New Jersey respecting their Boundary Line, with map. (4to in paper cover, do date.)

Original Map showing the lines connected with the Controversy between New York and New Jersey, relative to the Northern Boundary of the latter.

Key to the Quarterly Catalogues of the Names of the Young Ladies at the Newark Academy under the instruction of Rev. Timothy Alden, with a Historical Sketch. (12 mo., Newark, 1810.)

Case of James Alexander and William Smith, who were Struck from the Rolls of the Court in 1735. (Folio in boards, no date.)

Memorial of the Council of the Eastern Proprietors to Gov-

ernor Belcher relating to the Boundary Question with New York. (Folio in boards, no date.)

Journals of the Legislative Council of the State of New Jersey, 1789, 1790, 1793. (Three volumes, folio in boards.)

Proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, 1790, 1793, 1794, 1796. (Five volumes folio, in boards.)

A Chorographical Map of the country between Albany, Oswego, Fort Frontenac and Les Trois Revieres, exhibiting all the Grants made by the French Governors on Lake Champlain, between that Lake and Montreal.

The Provinces of New York, New Jersey, with part of Pensilvania and the Province of Quebec, drawn by Major Holland, Surveyor-General of the Northern District in America, from the original material, by Governor Pownal, 1776.

Map of the United States and Territories, showing the extent of Public Surveys and other details, 1866.

Maps of the Rebellion, illustrating the principal battles during the Civil War.

Wind and Current Charts, with Sailing Directions, by M. F. Maury.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

About eight hundred separate pieces, historical, meteorological, theological, literary, etc.

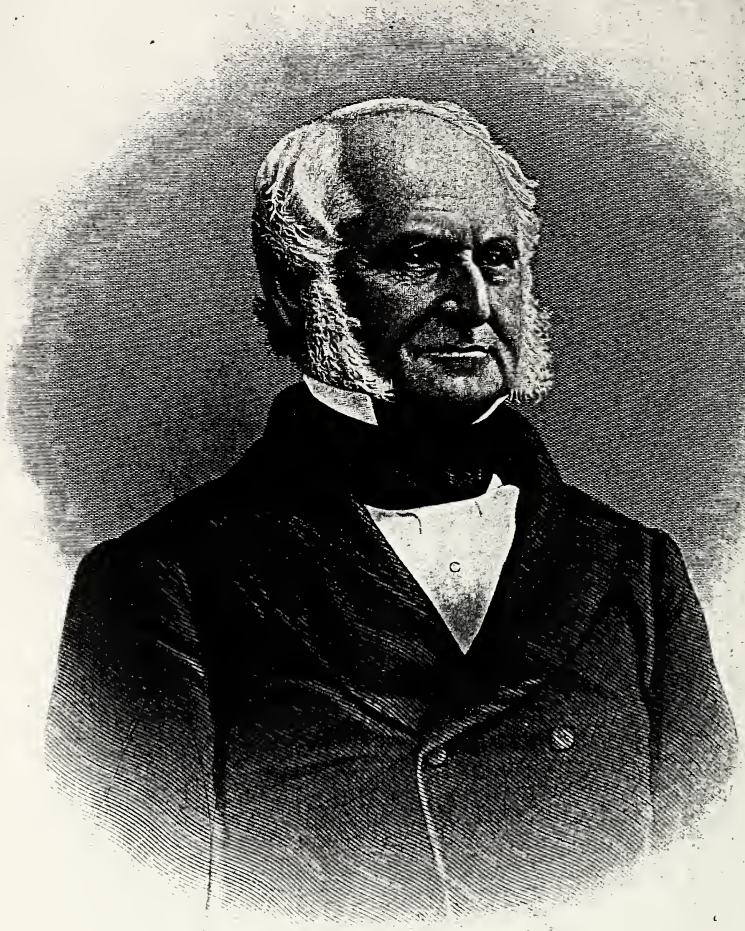
SKETCH

OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF

WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD,

BY SAMUEL IRENÆUS PRIME.

Read before the New Jersey Historical Society, May 21, 1885.



Engd by A.H. Pitcairne

W. A. Whitehead

MEMORIAL OF

WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen of the Historical Society of New Jersey:—When the sad intelligence came to me far from home and among the mountains that our friend had rested from his labors in the sleep of death, I wrote to the *Newark Daily Advertiser* suggesting the fitness of some public testimonial to his virtues and usefulness. Had I thought that the suggestion would be followed by an invitation to perform the service in which we are now engaged, I would most studiously have abstained from making it. It seems to me that it would have been more appropriate had the duty, at once grateful and responsible, been committed to the hands of some citizen of New Jersey whose life had been identified with that of Mr. Whitehead and this Society. But the strong and tender attachment that held me to my friend through a term of forty years, forbade me to refuse any labor which his other friends required of me, in doing honor to his beautiful memory.

My acquaintance with Mr. William A. Whitehead began in this city in the pursuit of philanthropic work, such as improving the condition of the poor. Our friendship began with our acquaintance. I do not remember that I ever knew him when I was not personally attached to him as a friend. Therefore, if it was not a case of love at first sight, it was so near it that I cannot perceive the time that elapsed between. His *presence* attracted me. His gentle spirit in a command-

ing form inspired affection and respect. Our tastes soon discovered themselves to be similar. We were both fond of books. Labor was pleasant to both. We were very nearly of the same age; he was two years my senior. We entered readily into a fraternal intercourse that had no interruption until death has divided us for a little while.*

WILLIAM ADEE WHITEHEAD.

On the northwest corner of Broad and Bank streets, in Newark, stood, until about 1860, a double house of brick, very commodious within and attractive without, long known as the building of the Newark Banking and Insurance Company. Under the same roof was the residence of the cashier. And there, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1810, William Adee Whitehead was born.

His father was William Whitehead, cashier of the bank, and his mother was Abby, daughter of Benjamin and Bethia Coe. In the very same place, in the rooms of the New Jersey Historical Society, he passed his last months of usefulness, spending his days, until increasing feebleness made it impossible to do so, in research and historical writing which he loved so well, and in which he was so justly distinguished.

From notes left by Mr. Whitehead for the information of his grandchildren, we learn that one of his earliest recollections was the illumination which followed upon the "recurrence of peace" after the war of 1812. The schools he attended in early boyhood were taught by Miss Thibou, Charles Basham, and Dominie Stryker, and in 1820 or 1821 he was sent to the "Newark Academy," then standing on the site of the present Post Office. In later years he was fond of telling of the peculiarities of the Scotchmen who were at that time at the head of the school, Andrew Smith and his nephew

* Dr. Prime, the author of this Sketch, died July 18, 1885. It is proper to say that the proof sheets of this paper were, a few days before, forwarded to him for correction, but he never saw them.

James; the former in charge of the classical, the latter of the English department. Mr. Andrew Smith is said to have been a good scholar and successful teacher. The English department, which Mr. Whitehead attended, was less satisfactory. There was confusion in the school room, the discipline was injudicious and severe, and the instruction superficial. This was a poor beginning, and shows us what prodigies of study he must have performed in after years.

In the Spring of 1822 he left school, when but twelve years old. All that he afterwards gained in science, history, and general literature, was the result of personal application in private, or with congenial friends. Nevertheless, as a surveyor, draftsman, sketcher, merchant, banker, historian and writer, he was thorough, exact and efficient. so that no one would have supposed, from an observation of his work at any period in his life, that in his early youth he had enjoyed such very slender opportunities of education.

In April, 1823, his father removed to Perth Amboy to become cashier of the Commercial Bank of New Jersey. It was not long before the lad was entrusted with matters not usually given to youths of fifteen or sixteen. Among these was the position of traveling circulator of the bills of the bank. He was sent with several hundreds of dollars to exchange with persons in Woodbridge and Rahway for bills upon other banks, which might be deposited to the credit of the Amboy bank in New York, thus keeping up a forced circulation. After two or three years he became the messenger of the bank, and journeyed every week to New York by steamboat to make the New York exchanges.

Such was his manner of life until he was eighteen years of age, his leisure time being occupied in diligent reading, in the study of French, and drawing and elocution, and in more or less literary work in association with the young people of Amboy.

John Whitehead, the oldest brother of William. became in 1822 the purchaser of a fourth part of the island of Key

West, Florida. William went with him to Florida in the Autumn of 1828, for the purpose of engaging in mercantile business; but upon his arrival at Key West, the knowledge of land surveying, which he had acquired by private study, qualified him (it was thought) to run out the dividing lines between the respective lots and portions of the four proprietors of the island. An entirely new survey was made, with many misgivings on the part of the young surveyor, but to the satisfaction of all; and the correctness of the work has never been questioned. The field work was finished on the fourth day of March, 1829, and shortly afterward Mr. Whitehead, now nineteen years old, returned to the North, arriving at home in May.

In the autumn of the same year he sailed again for Havana, narrowly escaping shipwreck on the way, and after several weeks in Cuba went on to Key West, returned to Amboy in April, 1830, and in November received the appointment of Collector of the Port of Key West, and again sailed for the island, entering upon his duties before he was twenty-one years of age, January 23, 1831.

Here, also, much leisure time afforded opportunities for reading and study, and it was diligently improved. In every effort for the good of the community Mr. Whitehead was prominent and active. He became a member of the Town Council, and afterward Mayor of the city. He was of the number of those who organized the first Christian congregation established in the place, St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He was interested also in educational matters, in the statistics of health and mortality, in the establishment of a newspaper, and kindred enterprises. At Key West he began those meteorological observations which he continued ever after wherever he resided, and for forty years continuously in Newark. Mr. W. C. Maloney's pamphlet upon the history of Key West (1876), gives a detailed account of our friend's public life while on the island. Copies of this publication are to be found upon the shelves of this library.

A point of the island and a street in the town perpetuate Mr. Whitehead's name, and the impress of his character and of his public spirited deeds still abides there.

As to his private life during the years of his Collectorship, it will suffice to note a journey to Amboy in the summer of 1832, by vessel to Charleston, and by stage to Columbia and Washington, returning to Key West by sailing vessel from New York in the autumn. The summer of 1834 found him again in Perth Amboy, where, on the morning of August 11th, in St. Peter's Church, he was united in marriage with Margaret Elizabeth Parker, a sister of the Hon. Cortlandt Parker, of Newark. They made a trip through a portion of New England and northern New York for a wedding journey. In the autumn he accompanied his father and mother to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a long and tedious journey in those days by railroad to Columbia, and thence by canal to the destination.

To Key West he returned with his young wife in October, 1834, and remained there for four years, with the exception of visits to the North in 1836 and 1837, and a second journey to Pittsburgh to bring his mother back to New Jersey, his father having died there in the month of January, 1837.

Early in 1838, Mr. Whitehead resigned his office in Key West, to take effect on July 1st, and shortly after that date he finally left the island.

Concerning this portion of his life, he has himself written as follows:

"The ten years of my life, during which I considered Key West my home, laid the foundation of my future usefulness. . . . . What success I may have achieved is due to application to reading and study, to the responsibilities which my official position rendered it necessary for me to assume, and the fixed determination to render myself worthy, if possible, of the regard of those with whom I was connected."

From the autumn of 1838 to the spring of 1843, Mr. Whitehead was a resident of New York city, most of the time engaged in business as a broker. During this period he was introduced to the New York Historical Library, and spent

many hours there in researches, which laid the foundation for his subsequent devotion to New Jersey history. At this time he wrote a series of articles for the *Newark Daily Advertiser*, under the heading, "Glimpses of the Past," articles which were the forerunners of hundreds of others on historical, biographical, ecclesiastical, meteorological, and miscellaneous subjects, extending through more than forty years, and filling, at his death, two portly scrap-books. His monthly weather reports began on June 1st, 1843, and were continued through his life. They were made with such regularity, system, accuracy and copiousness as to attract much attention. They were copied into many newspapers, and were regarded by all who knew of them as model weather reports. He knew too much to be a weather prophet, and never professed to know what a day may bring forth.

In 1843 Mr. Whitehead removed to Newark, still continuing his business in New York, but with many reverses, until in 1848 he entered the service of the Astor Insurance Company, and in 1849 became Secretary of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. In 1855 he was appointed Treasurer of the Harlem Railroad, and so continued until 1858, when he resigned. In 1859 he again entered the service of the New Jersey Railroad, and continued with that company until 1871. Many a soldier will remember him in his office, during the days of transportation of troops, in the late Civil War. In 1871 he resigned his position, and was connected with the American Trust Company of New Jersey until 1879. During the last years of his life he gave himself almost entirely to historical and literary pursuits.

For twenty-eight years he had left Newark every morning for his place of business, yet from the very beginning of his residence here he identified himself with the interests of the city and the State.

In the autumn of 1844 the Rev. D. V. McLean, D. D., of Monmouth County, suggested in the papers the propriety of forming a Historical Society for New Jersey, and at a meet-

ing held at Trenton, in January, 1845, an organization was effected. Mr. Whitehead was appointed Corresponding Secretary. *This position he held continuously until his death.* By the time the Historical Society was organized he had amassed a quantity of valuable material for a history of the Province of East Jersey. Mr. Charles King, then residing at Elizabeth and editing the *American* in New York (he was afterward President of Columbia College), having had access to his manuscripts when preparing a paper to be read before the Society at its first meeting, thought them worthy of being put into print, and at his suggestion the Society adopted these manuscripts for the first volume of its printed collections in 1846, under the title "East Jersey Under the Proprietary Governments." A second edition of this work, revised and enlarged, was issued in 1875, pages 486.

In 1852 Mr. Whitehead edited, in a volume of 336 pages, the papers of Lewis Morris, Governor of the Province of New Jersey.

In 1856 appeared a very interesting and useful book from his pen entitled, "Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy and Adjoining Country, with Sketches of Men and Events in New Jersey During the Provincial Era." This volume is often called for now, but is out of print.

Two years after the publication of the "Contributions" there appeared a most exhaustive "Analytical Index to the Colonial Documents of New Jersey in the State Paper offices of England, compiled by Henry Stevens, edited, with notes, by Wm. A. Whitehead." A cursory turning of the leaves will convince any intelligent observer that the editing of such a volume must have been a work of immense labor, and its results of the highest importance to the antiquarian. In the preface to the volume is recounted the story of weary waiting while zealous endeavor sought in vain for State aid to procure the necessary research in England which should make the work here possible. From 1843 to 1850 repeated attempts to obtain the recognition of the Legislature resulted only in

failure. The work was finally accomplished by private enterprise, generously led by the late James G. King, Esq. The volume contains over 500 pages.

Another volume which owed its publication to Mr. Whitehead, in conjunction with the late Samuel H. Congar, was entitled "The Records of the Town of Newark, N. J., from its Settlement in 1666 to its Incorporation as a City in 1836." This volume of 294 pages appeared in 1864.

Mr. Whitehead's last and in some respects his most important work, was in editing and publishing seven volumes of "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey," the same Documents of which the above mentioned volume was the index.

In 1872, through the instrumentality of the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, the Legislature made an appropriation which should enable the Historical Society to procure, arrange, collate, and publish any papers relating to New Jersey history. The first volume was published in 1880, and the others followed as rapidly as possible, the seventh appearing in 1883. Another volume was ready for the press and still another in preparation when increasing infirmity compelled the busy pen and active mind to take well earned rest. If no book is worth the writing or the reading which has not a table of contents and an index, these volumes are not to be included in the list of the rejected, for in these volumes, as in all of Mr. Whitehead's books, both the table of contents and the index are admirable for their completeness.

These contributions to the wealth and fame of this Society must not be accounted as his greatest labors in its behalf. The voluminous correspondence, which his position of Secretary required, extended unremittingly through almost thirty years. A glance at his reports, made at meetings of the Society, and printed in the Proceedings, will give some idea of the magnitude of his work and the extent of his devotion. It is due to him to make mention of the many occasional papers which he prepared and read, and which have added so very

much to the interest and value of your publications from year to year:

1. A Biographical Sketch of William Franklin, Governor from 1763 to 1776. Read before the Society Sept. 27, 1848.

2. A Biographical Notice of Thomas Boone, Governor of New Jersey in 1760-1. Read May 17, 1849.

3. The Robbery of the Treasury of East Jersey in 1768. Read September 12, 1850.

4. The Facilities for Traveling, and the Transportation of Mails and Merchandise before the Revolution. Read September 11, 1851.

5. A Biographical Memoir of William Burnet, Governor of New York and New Jersey, 1720 to 1728. Read September 8, 1852.

6. Paper embodying an account of the Voyage of the "Henry and Francis," 1684, with Sketches of some of her Passengers. Read January 19, 1854.

7. A Biographical Sketch of Robert Hunter, Governor of New York and New Jersey, 1709 to 1719. Read May 17, 1855.

8. The Appointment of Nathaniel Jones as Chief-Justice of New Jersey in 1759. Read May 21, 1857.

9. A Brief Statement of the Facts connected with the Origin, Practice and Prohibition of Female Suffrage in New Jersey. Read January 21, 1858.

10. The Circumstances Leading to the Establishment in 1769 of the Northern Boundary Line between New Jersey and New York. Read May 19, 1859.

11. A Brief Sketch of the Summer-house of Cockloft Hall, etc. Read May 15, 1862.

12. Eastern Boundary of New Jersey: A Review of a paper on the Waters of New Jersey, read before the Historical Society of New York, by the Hon. John Cochrane, and a Rejoinder to the Reply of "A member of the New York Historical Society," by W. A. Whitehead. August, 1865.

13. A Historical Memoir of the Circumstances Leading to

and Connected with the Settlement of Newark, May, 1666. Read May 17, 1866.

14. An Answer and Explanation concerning certain Documents presented to the New York Historical Society, with reference to the title of New York to Staten Island. Read May 16, 1867.

15. A Review of some of the circumstances connected with the settlement of Elizabeth, N. J. Read May 20, 1869.

16. The circumstances preceding and leading to the Surrender of the Proprietary Government of New Jersey to the Crown in 1703. Read January 15, 1874.

17. Sketch of the Life of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. Read January 18, 1877.

18. The Resting Place of the Remains of Christopher Columbus. Read May 16, 1878.

Add to these several pamphlets, such as "The Alleged Atheism of the Constitution," and over 600 articles and letters printed in newspapers between 1837 and 1882, mostly historical and biographical, and some idea may be formed of his remarkable industry and immense labor.

The one pre-eminent wish of Mr. Whitehead's later years was, that there might be erected for the large and rapidly increasing library of this Society a suitable building. Could this hope have been realized he would have felt that his many labors had indeed met their full reward. Would it not add stimulus to efforts in this direction if it were understood that the building would be a memorial of Mr. Whitehead and the other noble men who made this Society what it has become? This Society is a State institution. Its collections are a part, and no inconsiderable part, of the civilization of the State. They illustrate the life, growth and glory of a commonwealth whose sons and daughters form as bright a constellation as shines in the firmament of American history. It is worthy of the intelligent wisdom of the State of New Jersey to make

an appropriation from the public treasury to erect a fire-proof building for the safekeeping of the invaluable records which this Society has gathered. Once lost they cannot be replaced. Their value is above gold and silver, and the price of them, as of wisdom, is above rubies.

The Newark Library Association, its building and books, will remain as one of the most conspicuous monuments of the energy and intelligent public spirit of Mr. Whitehead. In the year 1846 several gentlemen, fond of books and interested in the diffusion of useful knowledge, were in the habit of going to New York from Newark daily, in the railroad train. One of them remarked, "I have some five or six hundred books and propose to give them for a circulating library in Newark." The others agreed to make a similar contribution. We submitted the idea to Mr. Whitehead, who enlarged the scope of the suggestion, and when we brought in other counselors and agreed upon a joint stock association, Mr. Whitehead gave himself to the work and prosecuted it to complete success. We called personally on scores of business men to secure their subscriptions. Of these efforts, Mr. Whitehead himself has written: "It was a labor requiring great devotion, admitting of no relaxation. It was with pertinacity of purpose that, in all weathers, regardless of rebuffs, we would seek out those who we thought ought to favor the enterprise, and argue with them to remove their objections to contribute to the fund." The charter was obtained in 1847. And nobly has the institution fulfilled the purposes of its creation. Mr. Whitehead was the first Secretary of the Association and, for the last thirty-three years before his death, was President of the Board.

In January,	1849,	there	were	in the	Library	1,900	volumes.
"	1855,	"	"	"	"	11,500	"
"	1875,	"	"	"	"	21,000	"
"	1885,	"	"	"	"	26,666	"

Books taken out in 1884, 31,421.

Increase over last year, 3,400.

There was mournful eloquence in the opening of the last Annual Report:

The Board of Directors of the Newark Library Association present to the Stockholders their thirty-eighth annual report. The afflictive dispensations of the year give to it a peculiar interest and to us an admonitory lesson. The hand that penned all the preceding annual reports, first as Secretary and then as President, has lost its cunning. At a meeting of the Directors, held on the 9th of August, the following minute was adopted:

The Board of Directors of the Newark Library Association, convened in special session, do hereby express their sincere sorrow at the death of their President, Mr. William A. Whitehead, while they bow submissively to this manifestation of the Divine will.

We loved and revered him for his personal worth. We bear testimony to his wisdom and zeal in guiding the policy, in advocating the claims and superintending the management of this Institution.

He was with it at its birth, and for thirty-three years watched, as its President, with growing satisfaction, its increasing usefulness. During all these years he was present at almost every meeting of the Board and of the Executive Committee, and investigated with rigid scrutiny the details of receipts and expenditures. This service he rendered for no other compensation than to gratify his love of doing good. The building and the books upon its shelves bear testimony to his unselfish aims, and are a monument to his worth and name.

The Newark Library Association was organized specially for the benefit of the young men of our city, and its crowning glory is that during the lifetime of an entire generation it had as its chief executive officer a model man.

I see around me now a few of those honored citizens who were the associates of Mr. Whitehead in laying the foundations of this noble Institution. Some of them have served the City, the State and the Nation in positions of honor, trust and exalted usefulness, and none of them regret the time and labor they gave to the Newark Library Association. The good that men do (as well as the evil) lives after them. And that life is alone worth living that has usefulness as its great purpose. No man liveth unto himself; and until the world is far better and wiser than it is now there will always be enough for the stoutest workers to do. And as one and another fellow-laborer drops into the grave, they that are wise will work the harder as they see that this is not our rest.

In 1860, Mr. Whitehead was elected a member of the Board of Education, and having served for ten years, representing the First Ward of Newark, he was in 1871 elected President, and served one year, declining a re-election.

In 1862 he was appointed one of the Trustees of the State Normal School, and in 1871, on the death of the Hon. Richard S. Field, became President of the Board, a position which he held until his death.

These were his public and more conspicuous services. We will not enlarge upon those which he rendered in connection with the Essex County Bible Society, Trinity Church, Newark, and the Diocesan Conventions of New Jersey and Northern New Jersey, in which he served as delegate.

Nor will we speak of his domestic and social relations, except to say that, as a husband, a father, a neighbor, companion and friend, Mr. Whitehead illustrated in his life the virtues and graces which all right men hold in highest honor.

The illness which finally caused his death began in 1879, when a trip to Europe failed to restore him to his former health. Gradually he was obliged to diminish more and more the diligence with which he was accustomed to prosecute his literary researches, and during the closing year of his life he could accomplish but little of the task which he had hoped to complete, in editing the New Jersey Colonial Documents.

In July, he was borne, in an extremely weak condition, from his house in Newark to the beautiful summer residence at Perth Amboy, and on August 8th, 1884, in the presence of those dearest to him, he quietly "fell to sleep and was gathered unto his fathers."

On the 11th of August, his "golden wedding-day," he was laid to rest in the beautiful church-yard of St. Peter's, Perth Amboy. "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

To draw a lifelike portrait of his character is a far more delicate and difficult task because of the lucid whiteness and

exceeding beauty of the subject sitting before us to be drawn. He was human and therefore had the faults, infirmities and failings of humanity. I am not the artist to make a sketch of them. The blindness of great friendship, or the exceeding minuteness of the imperfections, caused them to be invisible to my observation. And now, reviewing forty years of intercourse with him and knowledge of him, his weaknesses and excesses, if he had any, have faded from my memory. I remember him only as one of the most exemplary men with whom it was ever my happiness to be associated in the course of a long life with active, professional, intelligent, educated and useful men. That I shall succeed in doing justice to a character of such exalted worth, is more than I expect. But I will gratify my own sense of duty by laying on his grave an honest tribute to his manly virtues.

Shall I speak first of the least important of his titles to distinction among his fellow-men? He was one of the finest looking men in the city. More than six feet high and well proportioned, he was a model of physical and manly beauty. When he was walking on the streets of New York, he was approached respectfully by one who represented himself as an artist and asked the privilege of taking his portrait. Without the appearance of an athlete, he filled the eye as perfect in stature, development, dignity and power. This gives a person advantage among his fellows. He who lacks this endowment may overcome his imperfection; but the model physical man has half won the prize when he enters the list in competition. With this advantage was united a graceful dignity that was natural and became such a form as his. If his bearing had more of dignity than was suited to a character so simple and unaffected as his, the impression passed away when he gave his opinion or joined in common conversation. Levity was out of place in his intercourse with his friends. But cheerfulness was habitual; it adorned his character and gave a charm to his life. Genius has been neatly defined as an infinite capacity for taking pains. In this he was a genius, a great genius,

one of the most thorough and complete that ancient or modern times has produced. Whatever is worth doing, he thought worth doing well; and not only well but the best possible. Consequently he was indefatigable. What others might have thought finished, he regarded as very incomplete, and worked on with a will and steadiness of purpose that never paused or failed. To verify a date or a quotation was a chase to which he warmed with the hunter's enthusiasm, and to find an author's blunder was to rejoice as one who taketh great spoil. His habit of mind was accuracy, especially in statistics. He knew that very few public or private departments were conducted with any pretence to exactness; and he was not willing to leave any pains untried to make his work as nearly perfect as it was in the power of his hand to make it. Thus he was easily an expert in the keeping of books and accounts. It is rare to find that talent in association with the graces of rhetoric and a taste for elegant literature. With him the tastes, usually so uncongenial, were beautifully blended, and he was quite as proficient in one department as the other. It was necessary that such a student and scholar should be methodical in his habits of life and work. Nothing about him was slipshod and irregular. He had a time and place for everything, and everything was in its time and place. Ingenious in his plans for accomplishing what was in hand, he pursued his system as thoroughly as if his daily routine were regulated by a simple machine which, like a clock, measured the time and space allotted to each and every piece that was to be done. How great an amount of work may be accomplished by this plan is known only to one who has faithfully pursued it through a life of cheerful industry. It is favorable to health and longevity. Keeping the brain exempt from unusual excitement or protracted tension; regulating the nervous system so as to render sleep easy and natural, the heart subjected to no sudden and tumultuous impulses, the whole man, physical and intellectual, moves on in the line of order, safety and success. Nor is there dan-

ger that such a life will degenerate into monotony, stupidity and failure. Self-interest, conscience and ambition are all on the side of high effort, and the good man with these impulses necessarily does his best. In the career of Mr. Whitehead, it was evident that the variety of pursuits indicated by his elegant tastes enlivened his life and left no chance for the stagnation of his mind or *ennui* of his spirit. Figures of arithmetic and figures of rhetoric had charms alike for his versatile and well balanced intellect. He turned gracefully from one to the other, and found himself equally at home in the pursuit of truth or beauty. This implies a full-orbed brain, not one-sided, not opinionated, but capable of looking at all sides of all subjects, and taking their bearings with clearness of vision and independent purpose. These qualities of mind were the splendid preparations for his work as a historian. He had no features of the partisan. His mind was judicial as well as inquiring. He pursued truth for the love of it as well as for what he could do with it, and these were the stimulants to research and discovery. With what patience, perseverance and zeal he explored the labyrinth of the early Colonial history of New Jersey, in musty manuscripts and dusty records on which no human eyes had rested for a hundred years and more. What delight a polished intellect can get in such studies many find it impossible to discern, and were it explained they could not comprehend.

It adds dignity and beauty to these studies and labors to know that they were untainted with selfishness or greed, and that they were all in the line of usefulness and philanthropy. No citizen lived more exclusively for the public good. Had his labors been compensated by such sums as he fairly earned he would have been in affluence. But like the most of literary men, he was compelled to work for little or nothing and find himself. Some men give their lives almost entirely to the community in voluntary public services, receiving in return scant pay and abundant criticism. And they are for the most part men of high-toned sensibilities and nervous

temperament, peculiarly sensitive to censure, and therefore suffering more than the just measure of reproach. Mr. Whitehead was earning the gratitude of the State of New Jersey, but it is laid up in store and will not show itself till after many years. Then it may be seen that one of her sons, whose services have been unnoticed by the State, deserves a monument, a stone to commemorate the man who has done more than any other of her sons to preserve from oblivion her early history. To measure the usefulness of such service we have no ways or means. It is not to be reckoned by dollars and cents. Its price is above silver. The worth of it becomes incorporated into the life of the State, a part of her fame, and ennobles and enriches the commonwealth. This is the civilization of the age. It is reckoned by the marks of honor, greatness, intelligence and spirit of a people risen above the grind and moil of the daily labor for the daily wage, to the enjoyment of intellectual and spiritual culture.

We will not undervalue, much less would we put a mark of dishonor on the daily bread, hand-to-mouth fight the most of us have to fight; with the vast majority of mankind it is "do this or die." But that does not weaken, nay, it magnifies the truth we are saying, that the man of letters and books, who elevates the sentiment of his surrounding community, and brings them up to something higher and better than the important inquiry, "What shall we eat and drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed," is the great benefactor, the true philanthropist, and he deserves to be held in honor among men, long after he returns to dust. In the long life of this eminent man, the taint of suspicion never rested on his integrity. This is not a formal or perfunctory observation; because it is the reproach of our day that men, high in the public favor and holding important trusts, are sometimes, I think it may be correctly said, are often found untrue to those trusts and by their betrayal of them have wrought their own ruin and bitter misery for their friends. Therefore it is well for the community as well as just to the memory of a

dead citizen to speak of it when his character is so white and pure that it looks like a spotless monument over his grave: it walks in the world a visible witness that there is incorruptible honesty among men, that integrity is the rule and deceit the exception, that after all has been said of the numerous breaches of trust and positive robberies by confidential agents, it is still true that thieves are in the minority and honest men bear rule.

Such was the executive ability of our friend that he was in constant demand to manage this, promote that and execute the other thing. Often has he been called the New Jersey Historical Society. And no other officer or member thought of being jealous of the Secretary who was thus acknowledged to be the soul of the noble institution. It was equally true of him when serving the Newark Library Association. With what "incredible diligence" he bore both those works on his mind and heart. He liberally loved them as the children of his affections and spent his time and strength most cheerfully and devotedly in their service. He was a liberal contributor to the periodical press, writing fluently and well. Especially was he at home in the compilation and exhibition of facts, dates and mental calculations and comparisons, always in the line of valuable information important for the public to know, and very handy for others to have who are willing to avail themselves of the labors of the more industrious and capable. The sum of these contributions can never be ascertained, but not a grain of good seed cast into the ground is lost, and as corn grows while the farmer sleeps, so it is well to remember that all the seed a good man scatters while he lives is growing and bearing fruit while he is sleeping in the dust.

The highest and noblest part of man is that which concerns itself with God and the moral well-being of man. As the things seen are temporal, transitory, but things not seen are eternal, therefore the moral and spiritual nature of man exceeds in value and importance all that is material.

There are adequate reasons for reticence in our conversation respecting those interests that are private and personal; and every man has feelings and views on which he never makes a confidant of his most intimate friend. Not only are they too sacred for such communication; they also have relation solely to man and his Maker, and no one comes between. Mr. Whitehead was a deeply religious man. An intelligent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was exemplary in his duties as a communicant and as an office-bearer, his walk and conversation adorning the doctrines he professed. Faithful in his devotions, charitable and affectionate, he walked through life without a known failure in religious duties. The Church is strong when such men by their consistent lives illustrate her principles and commend them to the respectful homage of an unbelieving world. And such was his admiration of the Church to which he was attached that he greatly rejoiced when his only son was admitted to holy orders in that communion, and while yet a young rector was called and consecrated as one of its bishops.

In the contemplation of such a life and such a character we are not so much impressed by the exalted superiority of the man, in any one line or quality or department of thought or deed, as we are by the symmetry, completeness and perfection of all the parts that make up the admirable whole. This has been well said to be the constituent element of grandeur in the majestic character of the Father of his Country. There have been men in our own and in other lands whose gifts of eloquence, whose stores of learning, whose range of culture, may have far excelled the eloquence, learning and culture of Washington. But it was evidently the design of Providence in him to give the world one example of a man, and but a man, with all the gifts and graces of humanity so harmoniously blended and presented that as men behold him in history they shall instinctively exclaim, "The noblest work of God."

There are now among us, there have always been, and I

trust ever will be, men who in the special departments for which they were destined and trained, have made a more conspicuous figure in the world than the late Secretary of the Historical Society of New Jersey. But we may search the world as with lighted candles, and live to the age of the oldest man of the ages, but we shall die without the sight of another whose virtues, public and private, whose usefulness in the community, whose excellence in the several branches of literary labor which he so faithfully performed, whose sterling integrity, manly dignity, true nobility, and high Christian character are more worthy of our admiration and imitation than those which add lustre to the name and give fragrance to the memory of our departed and beloved friend, William A. Whitehead.

JUDGE BAYARD OF NEW JERSEY,

AND

HIS LONDON DIARY OF 1795-96.

BY GENERAL JAMES GRANT WILSON,

Honorary Member New Jersey Historical Society.

Read before the New Jersey Historical Society, May 21, 1885.

JUDGE BAYARD OF NEW JERSEY,

AND HIS

LONDON DIARY OF 1795–6.

Mr. President and Gentlemen.—An ancient manuscript diary, kept in London nearly a century ago by Samuel Bayard, of New Jersey, and which by some incredible piece of good luck has survived the inroads of housemaids, rats and book-worms for ninety years, has recently come into my possession. This antique literary treasure consists of some two hundred quarto pages of thick, yellow-tinted paper, embrowned with age and dust to the shade of a well-colored meerschaum. Before presenting extracts from Bayard's journal, which is the chief purpose of this paper, I may, perhaps, be permitted to give a very brief biography of the diarist, who was sent to Great Britain by Washington, after the ratification of the Jay treaty, to prosecute the claims of American citizens. He was thus employed for a period of about four years, and his journal, which has been preserved and is marked No. 1., covers the period from Friday, May 8th, 1795, to December 31st, 1796, inclusive. From it and from other sources, we learn that the young Jerseyman of thirty was well acquainted with William Wilberforce, with Edmund Burke, and Col. Barré, who lost an eye in the battle in which his friend Wolfe was killed, and who was always inflexibly opposed to the war with America; with the illustrious brothers Lords Eldon and Stowell, with Lord Cornwallis, Sir Henry Clinton, and Colonel Tarleton, who conversed with Bayard

about their American campaigns; with William Godwin, Dr. Walcott (Peter Pindar), and other London *litterateurs* of that day; that he saw the great Admiral, Lord Nelson, and that he frequently listened to the brilliant Erskine and Sheridan, and to the antagonists Fox and Pitt who, irreconcilable in life, are not divided in death. As Sir Walter Scott says:

> "The mighty chiefs sleep side by side.
> Drop upon Fox's grave the tear,
> 'Twill trickle to his rival's bier.

Samuel Bayard was born in Philadelphia, January 11th, 1767. He was the fourth son of Col. John Bayard, "a patriot of singular purity of character and disinterestedness, personally brave, pensive, earnest and devout,"* who fought by the side of Washington in the battle of Princeton,† and was also in the engagements at Brandywine and Germantown. His earliest ancestor, of whom we have authentic information, was Samuel Bayard, a French Huguenot of Amsterdam,‡ who married Anna Stuyvesant, daughter of the Rev. Balthazar Stuyvesant. Bayard died previous to the year 1647, at which date his widow, with her daughter and her sons Petrus, Balthazar and Nicholas, accompanied Governor Stuyvesant to the New World. From these three brothers are descended the Bayards of America, and from the eldest comes the subject of this paper, and also the present Secretary of State, Thomas Francis Bayard.

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* History of the United States by George Bancroft, Vol. 5, pp. 264, Centenary Ed. Boston, 1876.

† Additional information concerning Colonel Bayard and his ancestry may be found in an address read before this Society in 1878, and published in the volume of Proceedings for that year.

‡ Nicholas Bayard, a French Protestant clergyman, had taken refuge in the Netherlands after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day. His name appears among the earliest signatures attached to the Articles of the Walloon Synod. * * In the next generation Lazare Bayard, perhaps a son of Nicholas, was enrolled among the Walloon clergy in Holland. It was this Huguenot pastor, we are led to believe, whose daughter Judith married Peter Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch governors of New Netherland, and whose son Samuel was the father of Nicholas, Balthazar, and Peter Bayard, from whom the American branches of this family descend.—"*History of the Huguenot Emigration to America*," *by Charles W. Baird. D. D. Pp.* 151-2, *Vol.* 1, *New York*, 1885.

Samuel Bayard was graduated at Princeton College in 1784, delivering the valedictory oration, and he dined on that day with President Witherspoon and a distinguished company. He studied law with William Bradford, afterwards attorney-general of the United States, and for seven years practiced law in Philadelphia, and for a period of three years was in partnership with Mr. Bradford. In August, 1790, Samuel Bayard married Martha, daughter of Lewis Pintard, of New Rochelle, of Huguenot descent, whose wife Susan was a sister of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of New Jersey. In the following year he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, being then but twenty-six years of age. After the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain, negotiated by John Jay, Bayard was appointed an agent of the United States to prosecute in the British Admiralty Courts the claims of American citizens, in accordance with the terms of that treaty, dated November 19th, 1794.

During his residence in London two children were born and died, and were buried in Bunhill Fields, near the grave of Dr. Isaac Watts, of whose character and writings Bayard was an enthusiastic admirer. On his return to his native land, he spent several years with his father-in-law at New Rochelle, and while residing there, Governor Jay appointed him Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Westchester County. In 1803 he removed to New York city, and resumed the practice of the law. In the following year he, with others, founded the New York Historical Society, his associates, who were present at the first regular meeting, held November 20th, 1804, in the old City Hall, being DeWitt Clinton, Egbert Benson, Rev. John M. Mason, Rev. Samuel Miller, Rev. William Linn, Rev. John N. Abeel, John Pintard, Dr. David Hosack, Anthony Bleecker, and Peter G. Stuyvesant. "The minutes of our first meeting," says Dr. Francis, "notice the attendance of Samuel Bayard. He was connected by marriage with the family of our founder, John

Pintard,* and they were most intimate friends. He was a gentleman of the old school, a scholar, a jurist, a trustee of Princeton College, a public-spirited man, and a hearty co-operator in establishing this Association; widely acquainted with historical occurrences, and on terms of personal communication with many of the active men of the Revolution, including Governor Livingston of New Jersey. * * We are indebted to Mr. Bayard for that remarkable series of MSS., the Journals of the House of Commons during the Protectorate of Cromwell,† which fill so important a niche in the library of the New York Historical Society.

In 1806, Samuel Bayard purchased property at Princeton, and removed with his family to that pleasant collegiate town, which continued to be his place of residence for nearly two-score years. During that period generous hospitalities were unceasingly extended to kinsmen and friends at the annual commencements, and at all other times, and there are those still living who remember Mr. Bayard's kindness while they were students in the seminary or college. He was for several years a member of the New Jersey Legislature, representing the county of Somerset, and for a long period, the presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas for that county. In 1814, Bayard was nominated by the Federalists of his district as their candidate for Congress, but was not elected. After

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* John Pintard, LL. D. (1759–1844), who was born and died in New York City, was the nephew and adopted son of Lewis Pintard, Commissary for American Prisoners in New York. Washington. in a letter to the British Commander-in-Chief says:

HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, Jany 20th, 1777.

Sir: I take the liberty to propose the establishment of an officer to reside in New York, under parole, to transmit no intelligence but what belongs to his office: whose business it shall be to provide necessaries for such prisoners as fall into your hands. Perhaps the establishment of such an officer with proper credit, may put a stop to the many complaints which I am daily under the necessity of hearing, some of them probably without foundation and others from the want of many things you are not obliged to furnish the prisoners. The gentleman whom I would beg leave to recommend as a proper agent is Mr. Lewis Pintard, the bearer, a person well known in New York and of long established reputation as a considerable merchant.

† Old New York; or Reminiscences of the Past Sixty Years. Being an enlarged and revised edition of the Anniversary Discourse delivered before the New York Historical Society, November 17, 1857, by John W. Francis, M. D., LL. D., pp. 73–74, 8vo., New York, 1866.

the Federal party ceased to exist, he took no more active interest in political affairs. He was a Trustee of Princeton College, and for many years Treasurer of that institution. Bayard was also President of the Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary, as well as one of its founders*, and like his eminent father, he was for a long time a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. He was ever active in promoting the cause of religion, and with his kinsman, Elias Boudinot, was one of the founders of the American Bible Society and of the New Jersey Bible Society. He also aided, with a generous hand, St. Clement's Episcopal Church, New York city, of which his eldest son, the Rev. Lewis Pintard Bayard, was, for many years, the beloved pastor; and he was, for three decades, a constant contributor to several religious periodicals. Among Samuel Bayard's separate publications, in the speaker's possession, may be mentioned:

1. A Funeral Oration, occasioned by the death of Gen. George Washington, delivered on the first day of January, 1800, in the Episcopal Church at New Rochelle in the State of New York. 8vo, pp. 24, New Brunswick, N. J., 1800.

2. A Digest of American Cases on the Law of Evidence, intended as notes to Peake's Compendium of the Law of Evidence. 8vo, Philadelphia, 1810.

3. An Abstract of the Laws of the United States, which relate chiefly to the Duties and Authority of the Judges of the Inferior State Courts, and the Justices of the Peace throughout the Union. 8vo, New York, 1834.

4. Letters on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Second edition. 18mo, Philadelphia, 1840. This copy contains the following inscription: "Mrs. Jane Kirkpatrick, from her truly affectionate and attached brother, the Author. Princeton, 19 December, 1839." The first edition of the Letters, which are unsectarian in character, were issued in 1825, and were greatly admired by John Jay and other pious Episcopalians, and praised by Drs. Alexander, Green and Miller, of the Presbyterian Church.

* At the first meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1824, Bayard was elected Vice-President, in which office he continued until elected to the Presidency of the Board in 1831. He held this position until his death in 1840.

Judge Bayard, who was well-known and universally esteemed and respected throughout New Jersey, and elsewhere in his native land and in England, died at his residence in Princeton, May 12, 1840. Two of his children, as has been stated, died in infancy. Of the six who outlived him, there is now but one survivor,* but he is represented by numerous descendants, including his grand-daughter, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, of Castle Point. One of his grandsons General Bayard, of New Jersey, who fell on the bloody field of Fredericksburg, won an enviable reputation as among the most brilliant cavalry leaders of either side engaged in the war of the Rebellion.

Before proceeding with the extracts from Bayard's diary, I will read a portion of a letter, written by him, to the Attorney-General of the United States, announcing his arrival in England:

LONDON, Dec. 18th, 1794.

MY DEAR SIR:

A short letter which I wrote to my Brother from Falmouth, will have apprised yourself and our other friends of our safe arrival in this country. We made no stay at our place of landing, but in company with Mr. and Mrs. Kirtland and Mrs. Edmunston, we set out for London in three post-chaises. We took the route of Bath, understanding that Mr. Jay was there. On our arrival we made inquiry and understood Mr. Jay *was* in town. I asked if it was Mr. Jay from America. "Yes," said my informant, "Mr. Jay from America." "But," said I, "the American Minister." "Yes, sir, he is a minister," was the reply, on which I wrote Mr. Jay a note, informing him of my arrival, and that I would immediately wait on him, if agreeable. A servant who took my note, inquired for Mr. Jay's place of residence, but soon returned, saying he could find no John Jay, that the gentleman in Bath was named William, that he was an American and a minister.† Here our inquiries terminated, nothing remained but to pursue our journey to London. On our arrival here I saw Mr. Jay without the least delay. We have every day conversed on the subject of the appeals and claims.

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*Mrs. Caroline B. Dod, widow of Prof, Albert B. Dod, of Princeton College, who died at that place, November 20, 1845.

†Probably the eminent divine, but not an American, whose works have held a high place in the estimation of the religious world for more than the average duration of human life. He died in 1854, aged eighty-five.

I shall now give a few extracts from Bayard's journal, with brief comments or explanations, when they appear necessary. The first entry is as follows:

Friday, 8 May, 1795. Called this morning with Mr. Slade on Mr. Pinckney,* with whom I went to Sir William Scott's† chambers. We conferred on the subject of these cases of costs and damages. Agreed that they should rest until we can get fuller information in regard to them from the United States. In the meantime the claimants are not to suffer by delay. In the evening I went to hear the debate [in the House of Commons], on the subject of Earl Fitz William's recall. I sent Mr. Bradford‡ an account of the same per the Adriana, Capt. Clapp.

Thursday, 21 May. Went early to the House of Commons. Orders had been received to admit no one until three o'clock. A great crowd collected. We were admitted and waited till four. Mr. Wilberforce's motion to have come on, but it was postponed by the pressure of other business.§ I took a walk through Westminster Abbey, also into Westminster Hall, where cases were being tried before Lord Kenyon‖ and a special jury. Heard Mr. Garrow, Mr. Murgay and Mr. Erskine** speak successively. * * Dined with Mr. Temple Franklin,†† W. Morris, and others.

A week later Mr. Bayard attends St. Paul's, to see six thousand charity children and to hear them sing anthems,

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*William Pinckney, 1764–1822, the eminent lawyer, orator and statesman, and one of the Commissioners under Jay's Treaty.

†Sir William Scott, 1745–1836, afterwards Lord Stowell, then engaged in the American cases.

‡William Bradford, 1755-1795, Attorney-General of the United States.

§Elsewhere Mr. Bayard describes Wilberforce as "a small, slender man with much sweetness of disposition and apparently real goodness of heart; a friend of the ministry but yet on principle opposed to the war with France; his conversation not graceful or easy, but sprightly, entertaining and instructive." Perhaps the highest compliment ever paid by one public man to another was this: when a speaker in the House had sought to sneer down Wilberforce as "the honorable and religious gentleman," the taunt was replied to in a strain of bitter and wrathful sarcasm—that a "British senate should be required to consider piety a reproach." When a member expressed his astonishment at the power of sarcasm then—for the first time—used by Wilberforce, Sir Samuel Romilly remarked that it illustrated the virtue even more than the genius of Wilberforce, "for who but he has ever possessed so formidable a weapon and never used it?" For three decades after Bayard's return to the United States, he had the honor of corresponding with Wilberforce, and it is a source of regret to his family that all the letters of the last mentioned have been lost.

‖Lord Kenyon, 1733–1802, Chief-Justice.

**Garrow, Murgay and Thomas Erskine, 1748–1823, eminent lawyers. The latter became, in 1806, Lord Chancellor.

††William Temple Franklin accompanied his grandfather to France, acting as his secretary. He edited Franklin's works, and died in Paris, May 25th, 1823.

etc. In the evening he entertains a large party at dinner, including Benjamin West, the greatest of American painters. When they first met at Mr. Jay's London residence, the Royal Hotel, Pall Mall, Mr. Bayard says, "Mr. West recognized my resemblance to my father, whose portrait he had painted, and mentioned his hope of again seeing America."

Saturday, 30 May.—On Change, and at the cockpit* to-day. Heard the argument in the case of the Nancy, belonging to Mr. Coopman and others. The President, Lord Mansfield, against us, the Master of the Rolls with us.

Friday, 19 June.—Called on Sir William Scott, and conversed with him on the subject of American vessels lately brought in. We saw Mr. Pitt and other members of the Privy Council on the subject, and it was decided that vessels should be immediately given up.

Wednesday, 1 July.—Dined this day at Clapham with Mr. Wilberforce.† Conversed chiefly about the slave trade, which has received a fatal blow in the West Indies by the insurrections of the negroes.

Saturday, 4 July.—Accompanied Sir William Scott in his carriage to Richmond, arriving there at noon. We walked up Richmond Hill, enjoying the fine prospect, and strolled along the banks of the Thames. At four we dined, Dr. Lawrence and other gentlemen present, and at eight returned to London. Dr. Bancroft related a story of Dr. Franklin and his wig maker at Paris. The fellow having made a wig for the Doctor to appear in at court, brought it to his lodgings, but it was too small. After trying for some time to make it fit, the Doctor became impatient, and said it was too small, it would not do. "Oh no," replied the Frenchman, "the wig is not too small, but your head is too large."

July 16.—Called on Mr. Pitt this morning by appointment. Attended the Lords of Appeal.

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* Not, as might be inferred from the name, a place for fighting cocks, but for legal contests in the Admiralty Court.

† An undated note in the writer's possession which refers to this, or to another similar occasion, is as follows:

"Dear Sir:
Will you do me the favor to dine here to-morrow at three o'clock? The hour is fixed so early to enable a gentleman (Mr. Granville Sharpe) to return into the country before it is dark. You will excuse my never calling on you. 'Tis mere ceremony: which (knowing we are both engaged) we shall both gladly dispense with. Your faithful servant,
W. WILBERFORCE.

I shall be glad of a single line in answer.
Friday.
Addressed "Samuel Bayard Esq. Hatton Garden."

Granville Sharpe (1734–1813) instituted the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and distinguished himself by his zeal in devising measures for the extensive distribution of the Bible. He and Bayard became intimate friends.

Wednesday, 16 Sept.—This morning a friend called and took me to Mr. Ireland's, No. 8, Norfolk street, W. Strand, who has lately been presented with a copy of some of Shakespeare's manuscripts. I was much interested with the sight of the new play "Vertigern" in the author's own handwriting, and in his "King Lear," which is materially different in several parts from the editions extant. The following also pleased me greatly, as they are originals:

Queen Elizabeth's letter to Shakespeare and his answer.
Earl Southampton's " " *

Wednesday, 23 Sept.—I had the pleasure of meeting my friend Dr. Tate on the Stand to-day at the Doncaster races. The Stand is a large house built for the purpose of affording a perfect view of the horses around the entire course. You pay half a guinea for the privilege of seeing the races from this place. All the *gentry* and *nobility* resort here —the *mobility*, of whom I saw several thousands to-day, are on the ground.

Thursday, 29 Oct.—This day I went to Westminster to see the parade attending the King's meeting Parliament. I had a place very near the door where George the Third entered in going to the House of Peers, and saw the whole farce distinctly. I was in hopes to hear the King's speech, but was disappointed by the Marquis of Lansdowne not coming to the House in time, but a ticket was sent to gain me admittance to the debate next evening.

Friday, 30 Oct.—I went this morning to hear the debate in the House of Peers on the King's speech. Lord Grenville spoke very well, Lord Lauderdale was animated as Earl Mansfield was dull, but the Marquis of Lansdowne, always full of information, pleased me most of all.

Monday, 16 Nov.—Attended the people's meeting to-day and heard the Duke of Bedford, and also Mr. Grey distinctly read the petition. I heard Mr. Sheridan's speech† very plainly. The minds of the people seem to be generally agitated.

Monday, 30 Nov.—Engaged all this morning in closing my despatches for the United States. Attended Mr. Proctor's on business. I understood from Sir William Scott that Lord Grenville concurred in the arrangement proposed respecting the cases of cost and damage. Went this evening to Drury Lane, and saw the Tragedy of Alexander the Great. Mrs. Siddons and Kemble performed wonderfully.

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* Mr. Bayard refers to the celebrated Ireland forgeries.

† Of another occasion when Bayard heard the eloquent Irishman in the House of Commons, he says in his diary: "Went to hear Mr. Sheridan's motion debated for repealing the act suspending the Habeas Corpus. His speech, which lasted three hours, was elaborate, animated, various. Sometimes humorous, pathetic, sentimental, argumentative. His voice was distinctly audible, his enunciation proper, his gestures graceful, in short, the greatest orator I have ever heard. . . Mr. Fox followed with a fine speech, which made a visible impression on the House. Mr. Pitt replied, but did not appear to advantage."

Saturday, 5 Dec.—In the evening went to the Merchants' dinner. Very elegant and about 150 present: Lords Grenville and Spenser, the Duke of Portland, Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Dundas, etc., in the company. Music played while we dined. After dinner many toasts were drank—the King, the Prince of Wales, Mr. Jay, the army and navy, etc. I sat precisely as last year, between Sir John Sinclair and Mr. Maitland.*

Thursday, 10 Dec.—A large party dined with us to-day, Mr. Adams, Mr. Erskine, Mr. West, and many others. The party very pleasant.

Monday, 11 Jany, 1796.—My birthday; 29 years of age. Our friends, Mr. Vandam's family, dined with us. The last year of my life has passed more usefully to my fellow-citizens than any previous one. The satisfaction of being useful to others is surely the chief aim and happiness of life.

Thursday, 14 Jany.—Called on Mr. Burke. A Mr. Cochran here—a brother of Captain Cochran of the Thetis, ship-of-war. A very sensible man. He speaks of General Washington and Lord Cornwallis as the two greatest men in the world. [I imagine that Bayard and Cochran are the only human beings that ever ranked Cornwallis with Washington.]

Thursday, 18 Feby.—Never did I rise with a sweeter impression on my mind than this morning. I have been during a part of the past night (in spirit) among my friends in America with Mr. Boudinot,† Mr. Pintard and Mrs. Bradford at New Rochelle. and with what delight did they receive us.

Monday, 22 Feby.—This is the President's birthday. After the business of the day dined at Mr. Pinckney's with a large party of Americans. Washington's health drank, with many happy returns of the day to him.

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* At the dinner referred to, December 17, 1794, Mr. Bayard was introduced by the chairman to William Pitt, Lord Grenville, Sir John Sinclair, Bart., and to William Wilberforce. When Pitt died in 1806, Bayard, in a letter to a friend, quoted the well known last words of his illustrious acquaintance. From a poem which has just appeared from the pen of Lord Lytton, it appears that Pitt did not utter the words attributed to him:

> "Oh, England! oh, my country!" These are not
> The last words spoken by the lips of Pitt;
> And that's unlucky, for the words have got
> A fine grandiloquence that seems to fit
> Lips so sententious. I've been told that what
> Was really said (but I'll not vouch for it)
> By that great man before Death closed his eyes,
> Was—"Bring me one of Bellamy's veal pies."
> —"*Glen-Averil; or the Metamorphosis.*" *London*, 1885.

† Elias Boudinot (1740-1821), Commissary General of the Revolutionary Army, and Lewis Pintard, who acted as his deputy, married sisters of Richard Stockton of New Jersey. Boudinot was President of Congress in 1782, and the first President of the American Bible Society. He was deeply attached to Colonel Bayard and to his son Samuel. In the last conversation the distinguished philanthropist had with the subject of this paper, he said very solemnly: "I commit to your care, my dear Bayard, my beloved and only daughter." And his last whispered words before he passed away were, "Take care of my daughter." She survived her husband, William Bradford, fifty-eight years; her father, Dr. Boudinot, thirty-two years, and her friend, Samuel Bayard, thirteen years, dying at Burlington, N. J., November 30, 1853. The Bayards, Boudinots and Pintards, it may be stated, were all of Huguenot origin.

Monday, 29 Feby.—Was this morning at Doctors Commons; afterwards on Change. Dined at Lord Lansdowne's. The service very splendid, with seven liveried servants. Mrs. Pinckney, Mrs. Penn, Mrs. Bayard and other ladies present. Lord Lansdowne conversed chiefly with Mr. Temple Franklin, who has just arrived from Paris. Lord L. is a person of very extensive information, who courts the company of men of intelligence and learning. His library is a grand one of more than ten thousand volumes.

Friday, 18 March.—Received this day when in the city, letters from my father, my sister K., my brother, Miss Bradford and Mr. Boudinot. It is impossible to describe the pleasure which these letters gave us. The affectionate style of Mr. Boudinot's made a very powerful impression on us both.

31 December, 1796.—Another year closes this day. How eventful it has been? To us it has passed agreeably and brought many comforts with it. How grateful we should be to the Giver of every good for His continued mercies.

So concludes Samuel Bayard's London Diary, from which, did time permit, I should have been glad to give additional extracts. This may possibly be done hereafter. It may be added that Bayard and his associates obtained from the British government for losses sustained by Americans from illegal and unauthorized captures of their ships on the high seas by English cruisers, the sum of $10,345,000.

His eldest son's biographer says, "the Hon. Samuel Bayard whose talents and virtues will long be remembered, not only in the world in which he filled many official stations most honorably, but also in that large and respectable body of Christians in which he was a zealous, devoted, and efficient member, was sent by the United States government to England, residing in London during a period of four years." *

* Memorial of the Rev. Lewis Pintard Bayard, D. D., New York, 1841. An elegant tablet in St. Clement's Church, New York City, erected by his sorrowing congregation, records that he was,

"A Native of New Jersey:
The first Rector, and for ten years the faithful Minister of this Church,
Died September 2d, A. D., 1840,
On his homeward passage from Jerusalem,
At the Island of Malta,
Where his remains were deposited,
In the 50th year of his age,
And the 29th of his Ministry."

Dr. Bayard was for seven years (1813–1820) Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.

To have known Washington, Franklin, and Hamilton, and frequently to have seen the British King and his ministry, who were opposed to those great men in the Revolutionary struggle; to have been acquainted with many of the American generals engaged in that struggle, and with their antagonists, Lord Cornwallis, Sir Henry Clinton, and Colonel Tarleton; to have been on terms of intimacy with six of the signers of the Declaration of Independence: and to have known Burke and Barré, Fox and Pitt, Sheridan, Wilberforce, and Warren Hastings, is certainly a very remarkable record for a young American of thirty. This was doubtless owing in good part, at home, to his birth and family connections, and, abroad, to his official position, but much more to his own charming character. New Jersey should certainly cherish the memory of Samuel Bayard, and of his patriotic father, Colonel John Bayard. They were beautiful Christian characters who left behind them "trailing clouds of glory."

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